THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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St. James's Chron.
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Literary Journal
London Chron.
London Evening
The Sun Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Whitehall Even.
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SEPTEMBER, 1803.

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BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1803

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for Sept. 1803. By W. CARY, 182, Strand.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1803.
Aug.	°	°	°		
27	51	67	55	30,38	fair
28	55	70	00	,20	fair
29	58	72	58	,11	fair
30	55	57	49	,00	rain
31	51	61	48	,20	fair
S. 1	48	67	54	,28	cloudy
2	53	69	59	,28	cloudy
3	61	66	58	,25	fair
4	49	58	48	,35	fair
5	44	60	56	,40	fair
6	50	62	55	,38	fair
7	56	69	58	,32	fair
8	56	71	59	,24	fair
9	60	72	58	,25	fair
10	55	64	55	,30	fair
11	56	69	51	,10	fair & windy

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1803.
Sept.	°	°	°		
12	47	58	44	30,32	fair
13	42	61	40	,32	fair
14	46	63	45	,20	fair
15	47	64	46	,07	fair
16	47	65	54	29,82	fair
17	55	57	45	,68	fair, show. in
18	46	58	49	,78	fair [morns
19	50	59	50	,85	rain
20	52	56	49	,56	rain
21	47	55	45	,62	cloudy
22	41	55	46	30,00	cloudy
23	42	54	40	,28	fair
24	35	54	44	,30	fair
25	37	57	46	,32	fair
26	43	00	47	,38	fair

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Sept. 24, 1803.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Middlef.	59	9	00	0	25	0	25	10	35	11
Surrey	59	6	47	6	26	0	26	0	36	0
Hertford	56	2	35	6	25	9	26	0	35	3
Bedford	54	9	00	0	22	9	25	6	34	10
Hunting.	55	4	31	0	23	0	21	0	28	4
Northam.	55	10	31	0	23	3	22	9	32	3
Rutland	60	6	00	0	24	0	22	0	36	0
Leiceſter	53	11	00	0	23	3	20	0	35	9
Notting.	62	8	38	6	26	0	23	6	38	6
Derby	60	10	00	0	30	0	23	6	40	2
Stafford	53	6	00	0	27	0	24	3	38	3
Salop	46	9	28	6	25	11	21	0	00	0
Hereford	46	6	32	0	22	2	23	7	35	9
Worceſt.	49	8	34	4	26	7	25	5	37	1
Warwick	53	9	00	0	28	0	25	3	40	8
Wilts	53	2	00	0	26	2	25	4	42	0
Berks	60	2	00	0	26	8	26	3	37	8
Oxford	56	3	00	0	24	9	23	10	36	1
Bucks	55	11	00	0	25	10	25	2	36	11
Brecon	49	7	32	0	21	10	20	0	00	0
Montgo.	45	9	00	0	00	0	16	11	00	0
Radnor	48	6	00	0	24	9	23	11	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

55	5	36	3	24	11	22	8	35	9

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

50	5	37	4	24	0	22	0	36	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Bean. s.	Bean. d.
Eſſex	61	2	35	0	23	0	28	3	33	3
Kent	58	3	00	0	26	10	28	8	34	6
Suſſex	53	4	00	0	25	0	27	6	00	0
Suffolk	58	4	00	0	20	8	25	11	30	4
Cambrid.	52	5	00	0	00	0	20	2	30	0
Norfolk	58	1	00	0	20	10	00	0	00	0
Lincoln	59	10	33	6	23	2	20	5	32	0
York	57	8	37	3	26	11	21	7	37	3
Durham	54	7	00	0	00	0	23	9	00	0
Northum.	52	0	38	0	24	4	23	0	00	0
Cumberl.	57	5	40	10	28	7	25	2	00	0
Weſtmo.	61	4	49	4	27	4	27	4	00	0
Lancaſt.	56	2	00	0	00	0	22	10	00	0
Cheſter	51	2	00	0	00	0	22	2	00	0
Flint	54	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	55	5	00	0	00	0	21	4	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	15	0	00	0
Carnarv.	61	5	00	0	24	6	15	0	00	0
Merioneth	61	9	00	0	26	8	20	0	00	0
Cardigan	57	1	00	0	24	0	16	0	00	0
Pembroke	52	1	00	0	23	10	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	56	8	00	0	22	0	14	5	00	0
Glamorg.	53	2	00	0	26	0	19	2	00	0
Glouceſt.	52	7	00	0	24	8	22	11	36	6
Somerſet	56	2	00	0	25	1	20	4	37	1
Monm.	54	8	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	55	1	00	0	24	4	21	3	38	6
Cornwall	56	1	00	0	26	2	20	2	00	0
Dorſet	54	10	36	0	25	0	23	3	00	0
Hants	54	0	00	0	24	0	25	9	35	9

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
1	58	1	37	10	24	1	26	1	33	11
2	56	2	36	3	20	8	22	6	30	2
3	58	1	36	3	20	10	22	8	35	9
4	57	10	31	7	24	9	20	9	34	3
5	53	4	38	0	24	4	23	4	35	9
6	58	5	43	0	28	3	25	8	35	9
7	54	4	36	3	24	11	22	7	35	9
8	59	5	36	3	25	4	18	3	35	9

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans. s.	Beans. d.
9	55	2	36	3	23	11	16	0	35	9
10	54	10	36	3	24	10	21	4	36	8
11	55	7	36	3	25	5	20	10	38	6
12	54	4	36	0	24	6	24	4	35	9
13	52	1	37	4	22	0	22	9	35	5
14	50	0	37	4	22	6	18	2	40	0
15	48	8	37	4	24	10	23	2	38	6
16	47	2	37	4	26	10	22	5	34	7

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1803.

Mr. URBAN, *Marylebone lane, Sept. 7.*

THE two following letters are ſelected out of many hundred others, written between the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and the year 1637, by Sir John Holles (the firſt Earl of Clare), to many of the greateſt characters of thoſe times. The Lord Stanhope (mentioned as Lady Holles's uncle) is the anceſtor of the preſent Earl of Harrington. O. O.

1. *From Sir* John Holles, *to his wyf ye La.* Ann Holles, *at* Haughton, *ye 31 of 8^br, 1615.*

Sweet Hart,

I am committed to one Judſon's houſe, ye deputie marſhall of ye K^s Bench, ye cauſe wherefore for y^t I willed Weſton at his execution to diſcharge his conſcience: this fellow was condemned for Overburie's death Good ſweet heart, afflict not yo^rſelf cauſileſly, for it is but a ſtorme and will blow over, ſo ſhall I not be afflicted: and for my ſake be of good cheare, health is more pretious then to be loſt for a toy: ye Lord of Heaven bleſs you and y^rs, this laſt of 8^br. Yo^r moſt loving huſband, JOHN HOLLES.

2. *From my La.* Holles *to my Lo.* Stanhope, *in anſweare of his wherein he ſent her word of her huſband's commitment; beginning "Sweet Neece, I would be glad to ſend you better newſe," &c.*

My good Lo.

I humbly thank yor Lo^p for yor l're. I would have been glad of better news, but what God ſends is wellcum. I beſeech yor Lo^p do me ye favour to let Mr. Holles know I have receaved his l're, wch I do not anſwear becauſe I know not whether my l'rs may be delivered to him or no; neither do I purpoſe to cum up unleſs he ſend for me, for I ſee not wherein I can do him any ſervice there. I doute not but he hath the teſtimonie of a good conſcience, which exceeds all worldly comforts. My life I dare pawn for his loyall hart towards his Ma'^ſte and all his; and I hope his Ma'^ty in his good time will find out a better reward for Sir John Holles for ſo many y^rs ſervice to himſelf and that worthy prince his ſunn; howſoever, my dayly prayers for his Ma'^ties proſperous raigne ſhall never be wanting. And ſo with remembrance of my ſervice to yor Lo. and my good Ladie, wiſhing all happineſs to you and yours, I reſt yor Lo^ps aſſured loving Neece to be commanded, ANN HOLLES.

Nottingham, 10 9^br, 1615.

Mr. URBAN, *Barnard's Inn, Sept. 12.*

HAVING obſerved in p. 517, "Biographical Memoirs of the late Robert Orme, eſq." extracted from the Aſiatic Annual Regiſter, which, I have the knowledge from the beſt authority, are inaccurate in ſeveral particulars, I beg leave to tranſmit you the following remarks, upon the authenticity of which you may fully rely.

Robert Orme was not the ſon of *John Orme, ſurgeon*, but of *Robert Orme, governor of Tilly Cherry*; he was born *Dec.* 25 (old ſtile) 1728, and not in *June*. He arrived in England before he was two years of age; and was entruſted to the care of his mother's ſiſter, the wife of Governor Adams. At four years of age he was ſent to a clergyman for

for inſtruction, and when between five and ſix was removed to Harrow ſchool.

The Court of Directors appointed him Hiſtoriographer to the Company with a ſalary of 400l. *per ann.*

He died on the *fifteenth* of January 1801. So ſtrong was his memory, even in the laſt year of his life, that he remembered ſeveral circumſtances attendant upon his arrival at his aunt's in Cavendiſh ſquare, though at that time under two years of age, P. H. L.

*** *The following Circular Letter has been ſent by the Right Rev. the Biſhop of* St. Asaph *among the Clergy of his Dioceſe.*

"Reverend Brother,

"In the year 1798, I had occaſion to addreſs the Clergy of the dioceſe of Rocheſter in a circular letter, upon the part which it might become them to take, in military preparation, for the defence of the country againſt a French invaſion, which was at that time apprehended. The advice I have to offer to you in the preſent criſis, which in every circumſtance reſembles the former, except that the danger ſeems now more imminent and threatening, is in ſubſtance ſo much the ſame, that I can do nothing better than to lay before you an extract from that circular letter.

"Wars and fightings unqueſtionably have their origin in the bad paſſions of men. Nevertheleſs, the world being as it is, it muſt needs be that wars and fightings, with other offences, come. War, therefore, in general, is to be reckoned among the ſinful practices of mankind: but, in every individual inſtance, the guilt lies principally at the aggreſſor's door—'woe to him by whom the offence cometh'—and it is little elſe than a calumny upon the Chriſtian religion, to pretend, as ſome have pretended, that defenſive war is either contrary to the general ſpirit of the morality of the Goſpel, or forbidden by any particular precept, or diſcouraged by the example of the firſt Chriſtians. The notorious fact is, that they ſcrupled not to ſerve in the armies even of their Heathen ſovereigns. It would be ſtill more injurious to the Goſpel to maintain that foreign attack, or domeſtic treaſon, are of the ſort of ill-uſuage which Chriſtians, either Laity or Clergy, are commanded not to oppoſe by force. It is true, that even under the urgency of that extreme neceſſity, of invaſion or inſurrection, there will be many ways in which a Clergyman may be uſeful, beſides that of actual military ſervice: in directing, for inſtance, and ſuperintending the removal of the women and children, and of the old and infirm, to places of ſafety: in deviſeing the method, and pointing out the route, of driving off the live ſtock: in overſeeing the deſtruction of ſuch things as cannot be removed, and would be ſerviceable to the enemy if they were left to fall into their hands: and in many other very important, though indirect and collateral operations of defence, which it is impoſſible to enumerate. Many of theſe ſervices are of a kind to be better performed by a Clergyman than by another perſon; who, from the ordinary habits of his life, may be likely to be more uſeful than the Clergyman would be in the field. Whenever this moment of jeopardy and peril ſhould arrive, every Clergyman muſt judge for himſelf in what way he may be moſt uſeful, according to the circumſtances in which he may be placed. Of different ways of being uſeful, actual fight will often be the laſt that he will chooſe; not from any ſuperſtitious apprehenſion, that to mingle in the combat would, in ſuch circumſtances, and at ſuch ſeaſons, derogate from his character; much leſs from a daſtardly concern for his own perſonal ſafety; but becauſe battle is the particular ſervice for which, in moſt caſes, he will be the leaſt qualified; and in which of conſequence he would be of the leaſt uſe. When the caſe ſhall be otherwiſe,

otherwiſe, as often no doubt it will, he muſt not, with a ſafe conſcience he cannot, decline his ſhare in the common danger. But the particular rules of his conduct he muſt take from the occaſion itſelf when it arrives. It is impoſſible beforehand to lay down any other than this moſt general rule: That his country, in that criſis, will have a right to his beſt ſervices, in any and in every way, even if the beſt ſervice to be performed by him ſhould be (as in many inſtance will happen) to level the muſket or trail the pike. Nor let him fear that the ſanctity of his character ſhall contract aught of ſtain, even in the mortal ſtrife againſt the enemies of his king and of his God.

"To theſe general obſervations, taken from my letter to the Clergy of my late dioceſe, I ſhall add, that though I ſhould think it highly improper if the Clergy were generally to accept commiſſions in the army, or condeſcend to be drilled in the ranks, yet where in any country pariſh a number of able men are ready to come forward, and there is no one ſo fit to take the command, or none whom the men are ſo willing to follow, as their pariſh prieſt (a caſe which I have reaſon to believe exiſts in many pariſhes in this dioceſe), I would have it diſtinctly underſtood that my judgment is, that in every ſuch caſe the Clergyman who has taken the command, and accepted his Majeſty's commiſſion as the Officer of any ſuch volunteer corps, has not only done nothing improper, but nothing but what is laudable, and what his duty to the king, to the country, and to God, in the preſent exigence requires. Gird yourſelves, therefore, without ſcruple for the battle in this holy cauſe, when the occaſion ſhall call, nothing doubting but that the God whom we ſerve and our enemies defy, will teach the hands of his ſervants to war, and their fingers to fight. Offering our earneſt prayers to God to give us all grace, in the hour of trial which ſeems to be coming upon the Chriſtian world, to hold faſt the profeſſion of our faith without wavering, and to do and ſuffer valiantly whatſoever we may be ordained to do and ſuffer for his ſake; We remain, your loving brother,

"S. Asaphens.

"*Palace, St. Aſaph, Sept.* 1, 1803."

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 17.

OBSERVING in p. 708, a query in Natural Hiſtory, I have taken up my pen to give ſuch information on the ſubject as I am able.

There is a genus of inſects (of the order *Plymenoptera*, Linn.) known by the Engliſh name of Gall-flies, the *Cynips* of Linnæan entomologiſts. The female of all the ſpecies is furniſhed with a curious inſtrument, by means of which ſhe pierces a leaf or branch of a tree, and at each inciſion depoſits an egg beneath the cuticle. Soon after the egg is inſerted into the plant a ſmall tubercle begins to appear, which gradually increaſes in ſize until the animal is hatched, and has paſſed through its different transformations. The egg is at firſt extremely minute, but it ſoon acquires conſiderable bulk, and the tubercle or gall has arrived at its full ſize before the worm is hatched. The gall ſeems to be analagous to the membranes which inveſt a fœtus, and expand in all directions in proportion to its growth. That the eggs of oviparous animals grow while in the ovarium is univerſally known, but it is ſingular that the egg of the *Cynips* ſhould grow after being ſeparated from the body of its mother. The eggs muſt be furniſhed with external abſorbent veſſels by which they extract juices from the internal cavity of the gall. Malpighius aſcribes the origin of galls to a corroſive liquor introduced by the fly into the wound. But Reaumur, to account for the growth of a gall, thinks it unneceſſary to have recourſe to any ſuppoſed poiſonous fluids, and attributes it to the

the ſuperabundant nutricious juices derived to that particular part by the continual action of the abſorbent veſſels of the eggs, joined to its heat, which may be compared to a little fire placed in the centre of the tumor. But whether either of theſe accounts are correſpondent with Nature's *modus operandi* or not, Mr. Gee may reſt aſſured that the excreſcence is neither the parent or offspring of the animal, but ſimply its nurſe and cradle.

Of the genus *Cynips* there are ſeveral ſpecies, many of which are natives of our iſland; and each particular ſpecies, led by unerring inſtinct, entruſts its future offspring to ſuch plants as are capable of affording them their proper food. For inſtance, the *C. glecomæ* depoſits its eggs invariably on the leaves of the ground ivy; whilſt *C. quercûs baccarum* and *Quercûs folii* cauſe the ſmall and large tubercles on the oak-leaves; another ſpecies, the *C. quercûs petioli* makes choice of the leaf-ſtalk of the oak. The oak-apples are formed by the *C. quercûs gemmæ*, which punctures the extreme buds of the oak twigs. The galls obſerved by your correſpondent are the habitations of the *C. roſæ*: they were formerly in repute as a medicine, and were kept in the ſhops under the name of *Bedeguar*, but baniſhed thence by modern practice. The galls which make an ingredient in ink are produced by another ſpecies; and it has often ſtruck me as matter of wonder, that the ſmall animals they contain ſhould be able to eat their paſſage through ſo rigid a ſubſtance. But ſuch and ſo wonderful are the works of Nature, that the attentive Naturaliſt readily perceives, in the ſtructure and œconomy of the moſt inſignificant moſs or inſect, the hand of its Divine Maker, and boldly affirms that it is "the fool," and none but the fool, "that has ſaid in his heart there is no God."

This, Mr. Urban, is the beſt account I am able to give of the formation of galls, and I ſhould be obliged to any of your correſpondents to point out my errors. I was highly delighted with the letter of that excellent botaniſt Mr. J. E. B—o (p. 719); and were not my letter already extended to an inconvenient length, I ſhould be induced to take the liberty of making a few obſervations upon it. At preſent I muſt conclude, wiſhing to ſee the ſubject of Natural Hiſtory more frequently diſcuſſed in your excellent Magazine. Yours, &c.

A NATURALIST.

GOOD Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 6.

YOU muſt know, Sir, I am a married woman, and a mother (I bleſs Heaven!) of ſeveral not unpromiſing daughters. We read moſt of the beſt Engliſh and French authors together, as we ſit at our work: that is to ſay, one reads aloud whilſt the reſt *draw*, few, or embroider. The hours thus paſs more pleaſantly: and our amuſement, I will hope, is productive of ſolid mental profit.

It is a proverbial good-natured joke with you gentlemen, that *curioſity* is of the *feminine* gender. I will not ſtop to diſpute the matter with ſuch acute grammarians; but will rather honeſtly admit that (although I think otherwiſe) perhaps "much may be ſaid on both ſides." Nay, I will own, Sir, that what with the natural timidity of my ſex and the fears of BONAPARTE's *Invaſion*, I do feel a little hankering or ſo, to learn how the world of politics is conducted. I, therefore, have lately taken in a certain faſhionable morning newſpaper, and was much amuſed at firſt with its contents. But, my dear Mr. Urban, I fancy I muſt give up this paper; and, as I find you are a married gentleman, I will at once tell you why: I have often been vexed, Sir, at the ſight of certain indecorous advertiſements.

Proof is better than *accuſation* at all times. I will therefore juſt allude to a few, which however, I aſſure you, are not the worſt. I know

know you cannot expect *me* to *tranſcribe* them. The firſt inſtance I ſhall notice, is in the paper of April 21, 1803, where "a *lady*, near 30, wiſhes to be a companion to a *ſingle gentleman*;" and, as a *proof* of the impropriety of this advertiſement, Mr. O. of Dover-ſtreet (to whom the *lady* referred), thought it neceſſary pointedly to deny all knowledge of her, in another advertiſement of April 28. In the paper of May 5, I read that "a *widow* lady, *pleaſing in her perſon*, &c. ſolicits the loan of 40l. from a gentleman." The lady refers to a houſe in Dean-ſtreet, Soho. In that of May 26, "a *young* female intreats the loan of 130l. from a *nobleman* or gentleman of *fortune*." She refers to Currier's row, Black-friars. In that of June 1, a *young* lady (who refers to the Poſt-office, Blandford-ſtreet, Portman ſquare) inſerts a moſt unqualified propoſal indeed. In that of June 16, the propoſal is repeated in ſtill more impertinent terms. The lady now refers to Eyre-ſtreet, Hatton-garden. In that of June 18, appear two advertiſements from females *of a very curious nature*, addreſſed to two young men. Both are ASSIGNATIONS; and they are expreſſed too in very intelligible terms, I do aſſure you.

I believe you will agree with me that ſuch advertiſements can do no good, and may do much harm. I could enlarge my liſt very greatly, by pointing your eyes to paragraphs of a later date; but the ſubject is a very unpleaſant one, and I at preſent forbear. "My poverty, and not my will, conſents," may do in a play; but it is a ſad excuſe for the editor of a daily publication: and it is *criminal*, Sir, when we conſider how many young minds may thus be empoiſoned.

Yours, &c. MARIA ELDERLY.

Mr. URBAN, *Chicheſter, Sept.* 15.

A *HOAX*, of a very malignant nature, has recently been put in practice againſt a private family in this town: it has ſucceeded, but I truſt your expoſure of it will diſappoint the ſpiteful *hoaxers* of their reward, and brand their foreheads with the ſtigma of ſhame, inſtead of encircling their brows with the wreath of honour. Senex, his aged wife, and his only daughter, have reſided here for many years, upon a genteel income; viſited by, and viſiting, all the reſpectable families in the place. Senex is naturally of a timid diſpoſition, inquiſitive, frank, and credulous: he is more than 80 years of age. His wife partakes of his credulity; and is equally mild in her affections. Their daughter, alſo, is much inclined to believe men honourable *who profeſs honour*; and, never wiſhing to injure others for the ſake of a jeſt, is unwilling to ſuſpect that either ſhe herſelf, or her worthy parents, can become the *butts* of unfeeling pleaſantry.

The dread of Buonaparte's Invaſion has ſo artfully been fomented and aggravated by a knot of unlucky *Cantabs*, wherever they hoped to prevail, that many families now actually ſhudder at the bare mention of it. Poor Senex, in particular, has been ſo badgered and peſtered, ſo alarmed and cautioned, ſo adviſed and tutored, by theſe miſchievous wits; that, in an evil hour, he has aſſented to their plans, and thus gratified their higheſt expectations. In ſhort, Mr. Urban, at the time I am now writing, Senex and his houſehold are "*ſafely*" lodged near Trinity College, Cambridge, *as* "*a ſtation of impregnable ſtrength*;" after a fatiguing journey, which age, ſickneſs, and inquietude of mind, were ill-enabled to ſupport.

I ſcruple not to aſſert, Sir, that the barbarous wantonneſs of this *hoax* deprives its inventors of every claim to merit from its *novelty*.

Yours, &c. PALAMEDES.

*** We have long ſince diſcovered the difficulty of being at all times a match for ACADEMIC FUN. Such, we now find, is the letter concerning STRABO, p. 724. In which are many particulars not true. EDIT.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Royston, Sept.* 20.

THE refreshing showers of this day having occasioned my stopping at the house of a friend, I was highly entertained by a political pamphlet; in which, the characters of the most eminent of our statesmen (both Ministers and Ex-ministers) are spiritedly delineated; and shall transcribe from it an article, concerning which there can scarcely, be a second opinion amongst Britons.

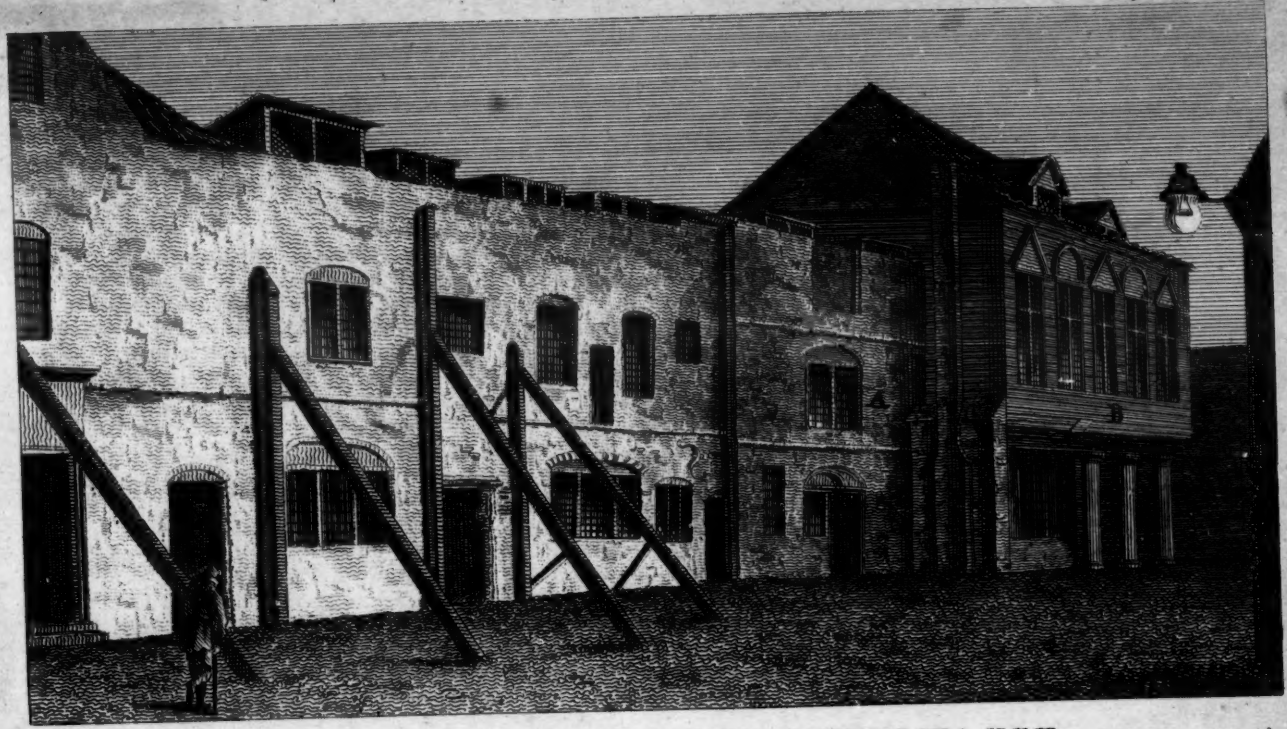
"Of Buonaparte I have said nothing, because others have said so much. I am hostile to the enemies of my country, to him consequently most hostile; but his fury has disarmed his power. I prophecy his term in futurity will be short; he is a comet burnt out: long may it be before such a phænomenon shall appear again in the political hemisphere! But to whom do we owe the harmony of the sphere of Britain? what has preserved us from the pestilential effect of this portentous apparition? In the first place undoubtedly Providence, who gives to a great soul the means of working mighty effects by engines disproportioned to the occasion. Sir Sidney Smith rose in the East the day-star of our safety; but we have not worshipped this star in the East. We have brought no rich offerings before it; yet has the country, which has derived its safety from its influence, acknowledged its power and protection. Sir Sidney Smith has received a tardy acknowledgment of his worth from his country; tardy, and not coincident with the occasion: but many persons of transcendent merit have never, during their existence, obtained any testimony of a sense of their exertion from those who have benefited by their effect: to him the acknowledgment comes in the vigour of life, an acknowledgment not indeed adequate to his merit; but then it is a proud pre-eminence to have his country indebted to him: it will in the end ascertain the debt, as far as such a debt can be ascertained, and endeavour to discharge it with interest. In the mean while, let Sir Sidney Smith acknowledge the favour of the Almighty, who has selected him as the instrument of the deliverance of his country; a potent privilege, and bestowed only on the favoured by Heaven: with a stone and a sling has he confounded the champion of the Philistines, and has wrested his own sword from him to enforce the effect of victory: he has become the hero and saviour of Palestine. The Infidel fled before him; and we retain our religion, laws, and liberty, in consequence of his interposition. What has he to do after such a stupendous accomplishment? To revere *in silence* the Power that raised him from the confines of a prison, to cope, and cope successfully, with the most cogent *athleta* in the universe, to scatter his forces, and annihilate the projects of his ambition. *In silence* let him revere the wonderful workings of Providence in his favour, and through him of his country, nor *mar by complaint* the great devolution of consideration that will attach to his character. To him much is due: but *his* merit has not been unrewarded who cut off the right arm of Buonaparte, and destroyed his confederate in the moment of intended co-operation—I mean, the then Earl of Mornington, now deservedly by his country created Marquis of Wellesley*. The occasion demanded a man; and a man was found worthy the occasion. By his prompt and judicious conduct was the Eastern ally of the rising power of the French laid prostrate, at the moment he was big with the project of the destruction of the confideration of Britain. General Harris, and those who acted under his command, the immediate conquerors of Tippoo Saib, should not be forgot in the triumphal song of their country, nor left unenriched or unadorned with the spoils and trophies of victory. The victory of Aboukir was an æra in victory itself; in vain the Nile, with crocodile tears, expanded her deceitful bosom, and as with a full investiture of security, seemed to invite

'Cæruleum in gremium latebrosaque flumina victos.

The Admiral of Great Britain came on with his intrepid seamen; in vain the sons of Gaul attempted to repose on the imagined security of their anchors, floating fearlessly as removed from the reach of danger within the protection of the harbour. The anchor of Great Britain is the constitutional courage of her seamen; on this day it had an eminent trial: the dastardly spirit of the French had raised every obstacle to supersede the necessity of an engagement; but the genius of Great Britain under Nelson broke through all."

* "The Earl of Mornington began his career of life with the most noble promise, discharging the debts of his father, uncompelled, to a very considerable amount.

Mr



A *Chapel.*
B *Palace Court.*

Remains of the Old Palace called THE MARSHALSEA, *N.E. View.*

T.P. del. from an original in the Possession of J. Jenkins Esq.

MARSHALSEA, *before the new Buildings were erected.*

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 8.

YOU receive herewith two different views (*Plates I. and II.*) of the remains of an old building in Southwark, now called *The Marſhalſea*, which Tradition points out as a palace of one of our kings; and, as John was complimented with a number of palaces, this, among others, was added to the liſt. There is not any date to aſcertain the time of building it, and no particular account, any more than its being a court to try for piracy and miſdemeanors on the high ſeas. It was appropriated to the purpoſe of recovery of debts, &c. of the King or Queen's ſervants, till, in a caſe argued in Charles the Second's time, the right of extenſion was eſtabliſhed to his Majeſty's ſubjects in general. The extent of juriſdiction is 12 miles from the metropolis, on a ſuppoſition that the King's ſervants in general reſided not farther.

There are the remains of ſome rings, bolts, &c. ſuppoſed to have been uſed on refractory priſoners.

Cowell, in his Interpreter, ſays, "*Mareſhalſee (Mareſcallia)* is the court of the marſhal, or (word for word) the ſeat of the marſhal; of whom ſee Compton's Juris. &c. folio 102. It is alſo uſed for the priſon in Southwarke; the reaſon whereof may be, becauſe the marſhal of the king's houſe was wont perhaps to ſet there in judgment. See the Statute 9 Rich. II. cap. . . : and 2 Hen. IV. cap. 23."

Sir Richard Fermor, anceſtor to the earls Pomfret, in the reign of Henry VIII. raiſed a noble fortune by trade; but, being a zealous Romaniſt, and not complying with the alterations in religion introduced at that time, upon a pretended charge of relieving certain traitorous perſons who denied the king's ſupremacy, although nothing was legally proved againſt him, except that he ſent eight pence and a couple of ſhirts to one Nicholas Thaym, formerly his confeſſor, and at that time a priſoner in the gaol of Buckingham, he was committed to the Marſhalſea, tried, found guilty of a præmunire, and ſtripped of his whole eſtate, real and perſonal. The good old man then retired to a village called Wappenham, where he paſſed ſeveral years with the parſon of the pariſh (whom he had preſented to the living) with a moſt conſummate piety and entire reſignation. The king, relenting, was about to make him reſtitution; but death prevented him; and nothing effectual was done till the fourth year of King Edward VI. when he recovered about one-third of what he formerly poſſeſſed; and, to make ſome compenſation, King Edward granted to him and his heirs ſeveral lordſhips, manors, lands, and tenements, in the counties of Dorſet, Northampton, and Eſſex; whereupon he returned to his manſion-houſe at Eaſton-Neſton, where he died, about three years after, in January, 1552.

Yours, &c. T. P.

*** To this account of our ingenious but unfortunate correſpondent, we ſhall add, from a recent publication by the modern HOWARD, that this priſon is under the particular cuſtody of the *Subſtitute*, who has his appointment from the Knight Marſhal of the King's houſhold for the time being.

The court-yard is ſpacious, contains near 50 rooms, and is well ſupplied with water.

No pirates have been committed to this priſon ſince 1789; but ſeveral perſons have been, and are, committed in execution, under ſentence of courts martial, to ſuffer impriſonment for a limited time: they are committed by the Lords of the Admiralty, purſuant to the ſentence.

In December 1801, there were 84 perſons who had with them 8 wives and 7 children in the priſon; but the whole building (the philanthropic writer ſtates) is in a moſt ruinous and inſecure ſtate, and the habitations of the debtors wretched in the extreme.

Mr. Henry Allnut, who was many years a priſoner here, had, during his confinement, a large eſtate bequeathed to him. He learned ſympathy by his ſufferings, and left 100l. a year for diſcharging poor debtors from hence, the payment or compoſition of whoſe debts do not exceed 4l.; and for this purpoſe he bound his manor of Goring, in Oxfordſhire.

Mr. Neild enumerates ſeveral other ſmall annual benefactions from ſeveral public companies and individuals; among which are the archbiſhop of Canterbury—and a legacy of the famous Eleanor Gwinn. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Portſea, June* 28.

AS you favoured my letter concerning the great pyramid of Giza with a place in your Repoſitory, vol. LXXII.

LXXII. p. 800, I now ſend you the reſult of my farther reſearches on that ſubject, deſirous of contributing my mite to the general maſs of entertainment on the concerns and curioſities of Egypt.

It is rather ſurprizing that, out of ſuch a number of intelligent viſitants of the pyramids, and ſo many, both antient and modern, authors that have written on the particulars of this pyramid of Giza, who, no doubt, have perceived, that both the height muſt have been diminiſhed, and the length of the baſe contracted, by the accumulation of the drifted ſands, yet meaſured its dimenſions from the level of the adventitious ſurface, which, in each ſucceeding age of this pile, has been increaſing. This, no doubt, is one cauſe of the contradictory dimenſions publiſhed.

This inattention, probably, may have proceeded from the prevalent opinion amongſt authors, of the pile having been originally intended for a ſepulchral monument; and, impreſſed by this idea, they deemed it ſufficient to meaſure the length of the baſe on the ſurface which they found. Had it not been for this deluſive perſuaſion, the indefatigable and learned profeſſor Greaves*, when, about 160 years ago, he ſo minutely meaſured almoſt every thing within this pyramid, and was at conſiderable pains alſo to aſcertain the length of the baſe, would, no doubt, in ſome one point at leaſt, have perforated the adventitious ſurface, in ſearch of the true apophye of the reclining aſcents that compoſe the pyramid, and not have left the credit of this diſcovery to the French of theſe days, who, by digging even at all the four corners, have found the commencement of the reclination of the ſides, and aſcertained at laſt the true length of the ſide of the baſe; which is found to be, not exactly what Sir Robert Wilſon (Hiſtory of the Britiſh Expedition, p. 188) has expreſſed in the round number of 700 feet, but 100 times the length of the ſtone cheſt repoſited in the upper chamber within the pyramid, which the author of "Antient Meaſurements compared" has averred to be in length *one hundredth part of the great* (Egyptian) *ſtadium, which is the baſe of the great pyramid*, now diſcovered. This oblong cheſt of granite (a near copy of which Lord Cavan has conveyed to England from Alexandria, and of the length of that in the pyramid, abſtracting from the ornamental aſtragal at each end) Denon (the late galloping ſurveyor of Egypt), ſays, is in length 6 feet 11 inches, which, reduced to Engliſh, is 7 .. 4.644. W. G. Browne, in his Travels, &c. reports it to be 7 .. 8. Here are more than three inches difference between theſe gentlemen in ſo ſmall a meaſure, which ſhews that viſitors, conſidering it as a coffin (under which idea, however, very improperly termed *ſarcophagus*), knew no reaſon to be minute in their account of the meaſure. Mr. Greaves, however, in the habits of exactneſs, took its meaſure 7 .. 3$\frac{1}{2}$; and this is very near the true length; for the hundredth part of the Egyptian ſtadium is 4 cubits, or deraths, of Cairo, equal in our feet to 7 feet 3 inches and $\frac{552}{1000}$ of an inch, about 1-19th of an inch more than Mr. Greaves meaſured; and ſo ſmall a fraction might well appear to him immaterial in the dimenſions of what he judged to be a coffin.

We may then reſt aſſured, that the length of this cheſt is exactly 4 cubits; and Dr. Arbuthnot, with all the learned, agrees that the cubit of Cairo is to our foot as 1.824, or 1 foot 9 inches $\frac{888}{1000}$. And 400 ſuch cubits is the length of the ſtadium, = in Engliſh feet 729 . 6. This being the length of the ſide of the baſe of the pyramid, of courſe the area of the baſe is 160,000 ſquare cubits; and, as the Egyptian aroura, or half acre, is the ſquare of 100 cubits, = 10,000 ſquare cubits, it is evident there are 16 arouras in the area of the baſe, equal to eight acres; which are equal in our meaſures to 12 and almoſt a quarter ſtatute acres. Hence it appears, that Pliny could not have meaned Roman acres where he ſays, "ampliſſima pyramis octo jugera continet ſoli." I ſhall have occaſion to advert to this paſſage in the ſequel. Now, although mankind for a number of centuries have been led to fancy this and the other pyramids to have no other deſtination than of magnificent ſepulchral monuments, however it may have been the caſe of ſome inferior ones, there are convincing reaſons to believe, that this was erected for a ſtandard of meaſure, by which the partitions of the earth might be adjuſted, as well as for other aſtronomical and geometrical purpoſes; and the cheſt of granite

* Profeſſor of aſtronomy at Oxford. He wrote a treatiſe, intituled, *Pyramidographia*.

granite inclosed, which surely could not *by accident* have been cut in the precise length of one hundreth part of the base without, might have been designed as a minor standard, and its capacity for some important purpose yet unknown to us, probably as a measure of capacity, or the deposit of some national memorial; while common sense, after examining its circumstances, forbids us in future to deem it a sepulchral inclosure. For who can, upon due reflection, admit the probability of dragging a corpse, and that too the corpse of a sovereign potentate, along precipitate descending and ascending narrow passages, separated by a fence of immense granites with only a hole between them, "through which a man," says Mr. Greaves, "with difficulty can but just creep on his belly," in order to deposit it in an open stone chest, that has no traces of ever having had a lid; and which must have been placed where it is when the building was at that level, as it would be equally impracticable to introduce it after the completion of the work, as it is now to take it out; to say nothing of the disparity of its shape from that of any coffin ever heard of; or that any ruler on the earth should have been so *pleased*, even at the thoughts of his death, as to have the greater part of his reign taken up with preparing his own tomb; or that any should have been so beloved by his successor as to have such a work done to celebrate his memory.

Since, then, it was erected, not for a sepulchral but some other monumental purpose, and so highly probable for *that* already stated, it were almost unnecessary to urge reasons for concluding, that the architects of the building, who so accurately apportioned the inclosed standard to the side of the base, did also attend to the area of the base in apportioning the area of the sides of the pyramid. And the reports of the height lately made tend to a confirmation of the theory on which are rested the following deductions and demonstrations. First, the area of each triangular side is equal to half the area of the base; it is then such a triangle whereof the perpendicular, as it is called, or the shortest line from the vertex to the base of the triangle, is essentially equal to the said base; and in this case at present under consideration just 400 cubits; then, as the whole of a side is just half the area of the pyramid's base, so will every divided quantity assumed from the side be commensurate with an adequate division of the base, since the base and every part of it is in a twofold ratio to a similar division of the side; and this constitutes the figure of one of the most perfect models for plain trigonometry; and, by the aid of Pythagoras's theorem, every linear dimension in the whole pyramid may easily and truly be found; for it is evident that the vertical height of the pyramid (when the flat at top is continued to an apex) must be the root of the remaining part of the square of the perpendicular of the triangle after the square of half the base line is deducted from it; and the root is in cubits 346.41016 = English 681 feet 10.22558 inches; and this is the vertical height of the pyramid trigonometrically ascertained in the above theory. Now the side of the pyramid, according to the French, though an Isosceles triangle, is not in this binerial ratio to the area of the base, taken even by their own length of base, though it approaches near to it; consequently, they could only obtain the vertical height of the pyramid, and the perpendicular of Isosceles side, by instrumental measure; which, though less correct, approaches sufficiently near the truth to confirm the above theory, as demonstrative of the proportion between the side and the base adopted by the builders of the pyramid; for the French 600 feet are 640.8 English, and the true height 681.8521, difference only about 8 feet 11¼ inches. And this also shews the fallacy of the opinion, that the side of the pyramid is an equilateral triangle, whereof the area, taking the stadium for its base, is but 69282 square cubits, no ways commensurate with the area of the base; and by this the vertical height of the pyramid would be but 515 feet 10¼ inches English.

Some farther discussion of the intended use of this pyramid, the examination of what Herodotus has said of its dimensions, the reconciling Pliny's account of it, with some incidental remarks on the new French metre, shall, with permission, be the subject of a future letter from your correspondent,

T. Garb.

Mr. Urban, *June* 29.

THE following remarks on Pliny's dimensions of the Ephesian Diana, existent in his time, and said to be of much

much greater magnificence than the former, burnt by Herostratus, are at your service.

Viator, in disposing of Pliny's dimensions of the Ephesian Diana, namely, 425 feet in length, 220 feet in breadth, and the columns 60 feet in height, excludes the projecture of the angular bases from the space set out for the front of the temple, as directed by Vitruvius, and assigns to the diameter of columns 7 feet, and to the intercolumns 12 feet, allowing 4 feet more to that in centre of each front*, by which these dimensions perfectly coincide with a dodecastyle, or 12 columns in front, and 23 in the sides, with the angular ones; but, as Vitruvius orders the length of temples to be twice their breadth, as near as the aspect and species will admit, and finding that only 23 columns in the sides fall short of this regulation, I had the curiosity to try, and found that the addition of one column more, making them double the number in front, which is an addition of 19 feet to the 425 feet, the length of the temple, making it 444 feet, that is 4 feet, or 4-7ths the diameter of columns more than 440 feet, twice the breadth†; but if 1 foot 9 inches, one-fourth of the diameter of columns, be given to the projecture of the angular bases, the length will amount to 447 feet 6 inches, and twice the breadth to 447 feet. Again, if 8 inches be given to the space between the plinths of angular base, and edge of uppermost step, the length of the platform will amount to 448 feet, exactly twice its breadth. Thus the plan of a dodecastyle diptere may be completed perfectly agreeable to the documents of Vitruvius, and to the dimensions of Pliny, except the addition of one column more to the 23 in the sides. It is likewise remarkable, though the species be between the pycnostyle and systyle, these dimensions answer to the documents of Vitruvius, in regard to the length and breadth of temples, nearer to the point than his example treating on the eustyles, in which, excluding the projecture of the angular bases as above, the length exceeds twice the breadth 3-4ths, the diameter of columns Viator's 4-7ths, and with their projecture 1-4th, Viator's 14th. Vitruvius takes no notice of the platform. These dimensions little suit with a decastyle; and an octastyle with columns only 60 feet in height is inadmissible; therefore, if intended for that aspect, as is conjectured, they are undoubtedly inaccurate, and in that case accidentally coincide with a dodecastyle, which, if not designed for it, must be confessed at least to have a coincidence with it in appearance more than accidental; and if only 23 columns in the sides be offered as an objection to this surmise, it may be answered, that probably the site or inclosure of the temple might not, upon so large a scale, commodiously admit of 24 columns in length, which occasioned the suppression of one of them. INVESTIGATOR.

* See vol. LXXI. p. 121.

† Thus far the plan of a dodecastyle, with its length, breadth, and dipteros, exclusive of the projecture of the angular bases, is conducted without the fraction of a foot into a single inch, which cannot be done in any other aspect with the same dimensions.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 9.

CHIGWELL is situated on a hill 11 miles to the North-east of the metropolis, in the county of Essex, and road to Chipping Ongar. It contains some good houses, inhabited by the citizens of London and others, and a free-school, founded by Archbishop Harsnett. The church is an antient structure, situated in the centre of the village, and consists of a nave, chancel, and North aile; on the South side is a large wooden porch with an antient Norman arch over the door; and on the roof at the West end is a wooden turret crowned with a spire, a mode of raising church steeples extremely common in this part of Essex. In this turret are five bells and a clock. The interior of the church has at the West end of the nave a gallery, erected some years since by subscription, and another is built over part of the North aile. The edifice is adorned with a considerable number of hatchments and monuments. Among the most remarkable of the latter is a beautiful and curious brass to the memory of Samuel Harsnett, formerly vicar of this parish, afterwards bishop of Chichester and Norwich successively, and finally archbishop of York: he died in the year 1631, and was a considerable benefactor to the parish of Chigwell. In the chancel of this church he was buried, and a brass, on which he is represented of his natural size, placed over his grave; from which spot it has been

been removed for its better preſervation, and now ſtands erect on a pedeſtal, and adorned with a pediment, near the place it originally occupied. Although this mode of ornamenting the archbiſhop's monument may not diſcover the beſt taſte, yet the zeal of the pariſh to preſerve it from deſtruction certainly merits praiſe. On the oppoſite ſide of the chancel, within the altar-rails, is a ſmall mural monument, having the effigies of a lady and gentleman in marble, with an inſcription to the memory of Thomas Colſhill, who died in the 37th year of Queen Elizabeth. The Eaſt end of the North aile is adorned with a painted cieling repreſenting the ſun, moon, clouds, &c. Againſt the wall is a ſmall braſs plate on which is an inſcription to the memory of Robert Rampſton, who died in the year 1580. Near this is a braſs repreſenting a man and woman, which has been torn off the ſtone and faſtened againſt a pew, commemorating John Hodgſon, who died in 1620. The church has alſo ſome other braſſes, which are partly concealed by the matting which covers the pavement, and are beſide not perfect.

In this pariſh was a grange belonging to the abbey of Tilty, in this county, which was given by Henry VIII. at the Diſſolution to Thomas Addington; and before the Reformation was a chantry founded in the church. The living of Chigwell is a vicarage, and the rectory is united to the prebend of St. Pancras in St. Paul's cathedral, London. H. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Portſea, July 6.*

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. N° XVII.

ALTHOUGH a very inferior novel, in theſe days, would probably engage more readers than the moſt ſtudious diſquiſitions on Grecian architecture, the reflection is yet no diſcouragement, when the medium of conveying them to the publick is your reſpected and impartial Magazine, ſo extenſively circulated among readers of almoſt every ſcientific deſcription. To have arreſted the attention of only a few of ſuch characters would be gratifying to your architectural correſpondent, whoſe higheſt ambition, in the field of human ſcience, is to be of any the leaſt ſervice to the reputation of Grecian architecture; and who values no emolument more than the anticipated pleaſure of being one of the character of thoſe of whom it is ſaid, "ſeruntarbores quæ alteri ſæculo proſint."

The preſent ſubject is the Ionic capital, the beauty whereof is ſo univerſally acknowledged, even in the imperfect manner in which it is ſometimes exhibited, that every endeavour to reſtore it to its priſtine form can never be deemed vain labour. It has been ſtrangely disfigured by innovators, that never let what is well alone. The change of form the moſt ſubverſive of its beauty is the unſkilful eccentric ſpreading the volutes to let the echinos paſs quite round, and ſhew itſelf under them; a moſt barbarous appearance. In ſhort, either through contempt or ignorance of the deſcription of this capital, left us by Vitruvius, it is ſcarce ever ſeen in any tolerable finiſh. Perrault took much pains to recommend the deſign of our maſter; but, as uſual, had recourſe continually to conjectures where a ſtudious attention only was wanted to diſcover the truth.

Now, from the text of Vitruvius (publiſhed at Venice, in the year 1511, by Jocundus) will be proved, that every thing neceſſary for completing this capital has been either evidently expreſſed by Vitruvius, or may be concluſively inferred from what is expreſſed: and, according to a principle in logick, *id evidenter verum eſt quod evidenter ſequitur ex evidenter veris.* The true form of this capital may thus be diſcovered. And, firſt, it is requiſite to lay before the reader the faithful tranſlation of the paſſage, which is as follows. Incloſed thus [ ] are the indiſputable explanatory words.

"The ſhafts of the columns being finiſhed, if the capitals ſhall be the pillow kind [Ionic], they ſhall conform to theſe ſymmetries; that the abacus may have the extent of the ſhaft's bottom thickneſs with an eighteenth part added; the height with the volutes half of that. On the faces of the volutes, from the extremity of the abacus, muſt be ſet off an eighteenth part and a half; and lines are to be let down on the four places of the volutes from the ſquare of the ſally of the abacus, which they call catheti. Then the [whole] height is to be divided into nine parts and a half. Of theſe nine parts and a half, one and a half may be left for height of the abacus, and of the remaining eight let the volutes be conſtructed. Then let another line paſs inwards from the line that ſhall have been let down from the ſally of the abacus, in diſtance from it

one

one part and a half. After this the lines are to be divided so as to have four parts and a half left under the [soffit of the] abacus; then, in that place which separates the four and half parts from the three and half, make a point, and from that, as a centre, with the compasses turn a circle as large in diameter as one of the eight parts; this [circle] shall be for the size of the eye, and in it a diameter answering the cathetus shall be drawn. Then in turning each quarter circle, that began under the abacus is to be lessened [for the others] by half the space of the eye until it [the quarter circle] comes to the same quarter circle that is under the abacus. But the height of the capital is to be so managed, that of the nine parts and half, three parts are to be beneath the astragal of the shaft, the rest, abstracting the abacus and channel [or the volutes], is to be for the cymatium [in Doric capital called the echinos]; the projecture of the cymatium beyond the square of the abacus is to be as much as the size of the eye. The projecture of the belt of the pillows [on the flank] from the abacus is to be thus, one foot of the compass fixed in centre [on the top] of abacus, and the other foot extended to the greatest projecture of the cymatium, turned back, may touch the greatest projecture of the belt. The axes of the volutes are to be no thicker than the size of the eye, and the volutes themselves are to be so cut, that the height may be a twelfth part of their breadth."

Now the design of this capital, drawn by Vitruvius, is lost; and it has been generally understood by commentators, that all that can be gathered from this verbal description is the situation and size of the eye, the perpendicular and horizontal expanse of the first circumvolution that comprizes the four first quarter circles; that the radius of the second is to be shorter than the first, radius of the third shorter than the second, radius of the fourth shorter than the third, by one half the diameter of the eye; causing the limb of the fourth to terminate over the point that was the centre of the first: that by the connexion of the radii a square is formed, one side whereof is half the diameter of the eye, = 1 minute and 2-3ds. But the following *desiderata* have not hitherto been conceived by the commentators as clearly deducible from the text: 1st, at what parallel distance the first radius is to be from the cathetus, necessary to be known to ascertain the horizontal station of the square in the eye; 2d, the length of the first radius, in order to settle the perpendicular station of said square; 3d, where centres are to be found whereon to turn the eight quarter circles of the other two inner circumvolutions; 4th, what is to be the breadth or height of the rim of volute at top, and at the respective junctions of the twelve quarter circles; 5th, where the twelve centres are to be, whereon to turn the other twelve quarter circles within the former.

It shall be demonstrated, that these five *desiderata* are clearly deducible from the text of Vitruvius. It is true the moderns have, long since, been in possession of the first and second, without suspecting that the same are to be inferred from the words of the text. The Rev. Daniel Barbaro (who wrote two comments, one in Italian, the other in Latin, on the ten books of Vitruvius) discovered on a stone the 12 centres of an unfinished volute, and is said to have communicated it to Palladio, whose design has been followed ever since by most of the moderns; but the method in that device of turning the twelve inner quarter circles, that determine a contraction of the rim, is erroneous, as will be best proved by the truth in the following demonstrations of all the five *desiderata* from the words of the text. It is maintained, then, that the words, "axes volutarum ne crassiores sint quàm oculi magnitudo," strangely misunderstood by Perrault, were intended by Vitruvius, together with the words "volutæ ipsæ sic cedantur uti altitudinis habeant latitudinis suæ duodecimam partem," as a *criterion* whereby the truth of the above five *desiderata* may be ascertained. The indisputable acceptation of the term *axis* in this description is, not that imaginary line passing through the centre of a globe, but in the acceptation of the axis, as it is elsewhere called, in peritrochio; the end or section whereof is a circle, the exact size of which and situation are clearly marked out by the text, where Vitruvius calls the circular end of this axis the eye of the volute. About this axis let us imagine an elastic thin body, as the bark of a tree, in a given length, with one end fastened on the upper part of the axis; and then imagine it turned round till the other end can conveniently

ently be fixed at a point above the axis, as under the abacus of this capital; then removing all reſtraint, the elaſtic force of the bark would unroll itſelf, and exhibit the appearance of this volute, though ſomewhat irregular: to correct which, the 12 centres on the circular end of the axis are ſo to be placed as to furniſh twelve quarter circles, whereof the ſum of their limbs will be equal to the given length of the bark. This circular end of axis in this capacity is called the eye of the volute; and as it is found neceſſary that this circle of the eye ſhould be of a certain exact ſize (for reaſons that will preſently be given); and ſince the axis furniſhes this circle, therefore did Vitruvius ſay, "axes volutarum ne craſſiores ſint quam oculi magnitudo," i. e. the axis muſt be no longer than the circle of the eye.—And now, to demonſtrate the uſe and neceſſity of this precept. Firſt, it is ſettled by the text, that the deſcent of the volute or perpendicular expanſe is of the eight parts = 26 2-3ds minutes, made up of the firſt and ſecond perpendicular radii; every radius (after the firſt) is ordered to be ſhorter than the preceding by half the diameter of the eye, *i. e.* by one minute and two-thirds. If, then, the circle of the eye were the leaſt matter larger, the ſecond radius would ſhorten in a greater ration than 1 2-3ds, and would not reach the point of deſcent. If again, the circle were leſs, the ſaid ſecond radius would ſhorten in a leſs ratio, and would drop beneath the point. But as this reaſoning depends on the ſuppoſition that the length of the firſt radius is ſettled and known, this muſt be proved in the ſecond place. It is evident that the connexion of the four firſt radii compoſe a ſmall geometrical ſquare, at the corners whereof the four firſt centres are fixed; and the queſtion is, where the ſtation of this ſquare ſhould be in the eye? To anſwer this, let us imagine parallel lines acroſs the circle, at right angles with the cathetus, and theſe parallels equal in diſtance to one ſide of the ſaid ſquare, and each equally diſtant from centre of eye; ſhould this ſquare (without conſideration at preſent to its horizontal ſtation between the parallels) riſe out of the parallels, then the two firſt perpendicular radii would not reach the point of deſcent; ſhould it fall the leaſt beneath the parallels, the two firſt radii would terminate greatly below the point, therefore the ſquare muſt be found ſomewhere within the parallels. Again, as to its horizontal ſtation between the parallels: if its centre be not in the centre of the eye, but removed innerly from it, then the laſt quarter circle would not terminate in contact with upper part of the eye; if removed from centre of eye outwardly, then laſt quarter circle would cut the eye, and terminate at a diſtance from it. This involves a neceſſity of the centre of ſquare being in the centre of the eye, and accounts for the precept, that the axis be no larger than the eye, and diſcovers to demonſtration the three firſt *deſiderata, viz.* the parallel diſtance of firſt radius from cathetus, the length of it, and by ſhewing that two other inner ſquares, equal diſtant from the outer, from each other, and from the common centre, will from their corners, and from no where elſe in the eye, furniſh eight other centres whereon to turn the other eight quarter circles, ſo as to cauſe the laſt to terminate exactly on the top of the eye, which it will within 5-18ths of a minute from the cathetus, and the ſtationary leg of the compaſſes paſſes from the 12th centre to common centre of the eye in the ſame ratio as from 4 to centre 5, and from 8 to 9; and the other leg, turning to the cathetus, exactly touches the circle of the eye, and, turning quite round in the ſame, ſhews no longer any part of a volute, but the periphery of an axis.

The two remaining *deſiderata, viz.* the breadth of the rim, with the 12 other centres whereon to turn the 12 inner quarter circles, to ſhew the contraction of the ſaid rim, erroneouſly taught by the moderns, together with other concerns belonging to this capital, ſhall be diſcuſſed in next.

Yours, &c. PHILO-TECHNON.

P. S. If the gentleman, ſigning himſelf Inveſtigator (p. 521), will pleaſe to inſpect the paſſage "item ſi major," &c. 4th chap. 4th book of Vitruvius, he will there find the four columns to make the number 38; and not at the poſticum, where there is no ſuch diſpoſition as he alludes to, except in amphiproſtyles and hypethres, of which latter was the Minerva in the Acropolis at Athens. This will be fully diſcuſſed in Nos. XXIX. XXX. and XXXI. in their turn.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Butterwick, near Gainsborough, Aug.* 20.

HAVING already sent you concise statements of the practical parts of the three medical tracts which first appeared, I now set down to give you a brief account of the succeeding one, which I published shortly after under the title of "*Practical Information* on Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Eyes, and Disorders in general proceeding from Inflammation of a similar Nature; also on the Gout, in which new Modes of Treatment are communicated."

The mode of treatment which I am now going to borrow from that tract to lay before your readers is not particularly confined to rheumatism, or ophthalmia, as the title expresses, it is equally applicable in *every inflammation* of a *similar kind*, whether on the brain, the lungs, the pleura, liver, stomach, bowels, kidneys, or whatever part it may be fixed upon. It may not be improper to observe, that inflammations as well as fevers may arise from widely different causes; of course they must require different modes of treatment; and, therefore, it is of great consequence to discriminate between the one and the other. The scarlet-fever is cured by an alkali; while many other fevers would be aggravated by alkali, and are curable by acids. Inflammation of the throat attending scarlet-fever is cured by an alkali; but in other kinds of inflammation an alkali is inapplicable, and things of a contrary nature are requisite.

It was my intention to have been particular, in a succeeding tract, in pointing out these important distinctions on fevers and inflammations, that they might not be confounded as they have been, and still are, in general practice: indeed, upon that discrimination the success in practice principally depends; and, unless it be made, the consequences must and will be uncertain and unsatisfactory, as they always have been. The means, however, which have been so successfully practised to render the tracts I have already published useless, have completely set aside every thought of proceeding with my original intentions.

The mode of treatment in acute rheumatism, and every inflammation of that kind, wheresoever situated, is simply this: give calomel till its action on the system be evident; and opium, to moderate pain, and to prevent the calomel from acting particularly upon the stomach and bowels, till it has produced its effects upon the system at large.

As a general direction, give one grain of calomel, formed into a pill, every four, six, or eight hours, till its action becomes evident; that is, either till the mouth be slightly affected, or till the inflammation disappear. At the same time, if there be no particular circumstance to forbid it, give about one grain of opium, with each dose of calomel. If the pain be very distressing, or the case urgent, the dose of calomel and opium may be *increased* to one and a half, or two grains of each, or may be given at *shorter intervals till the symptoms are moderated*. If the patient be costive, little or no opium may be necessary, particularly at first; but if the calomel purge before the inflammation be relieved, the proportion of opium must be increased, or the doses of calomel lessened, whichever may be thought the better, so that purging may be entirely prevented till the complaint be removed. In general, the calomel shews no effect upon the inflammation till its common action on the system becomes evident; then the symptoms disappear rapidly, and the calomel may be entirely or gradually diminished, as circumstances may require.

If the bowels will not bear calomel, mercurial ointments will be necessary. In chronic cases, half a grain of calomel, and about the same weight of crude opium, taken three times a day, will be quite sufficient. In fact, the doses should at all times be proportioned to the age and strength of the patient, and to the urgency of the case. Bleeding and blistering I never find necessary. Sometimes in violent cases, as in inflammation of the brain or the pleura, emptying the vessels a little may give temporary relief till the proper remedies can take place.

In *simple cases* of inflammation of this kind, wherever situated, or howsoever violent, this mode of treatment has never failed me, unless the disorder has been so long neglected, that, from the nature of the part affected, and from the degree of injury produced, a cure could not be expected.

In the gout I proposed a similar mode of treatment. I acknowledged that I had not had many opportunities of

Gent. Mag. Sep. 1803. Pl. III. p. 813.

1, ITCHNOR, SUSSEX.

Fig. 3.

2, ITCHNOR CHURCH.

of trying it in that diſorder; but, in thoſe caſes in which it had been given, it had proved ſucceſsful. Since that tract was publiſhed I have had ſeveral caſes of the gout, in which the method of treatment propoſed every way anſwered my patients' wiſhes and my expectations; and only the other day a patient called upon me to acknowledge the ſpeedy and great relief he had found from theſe remedies, and how much he found his health better than it had been for a long time before. He is about 50; regularly ſubject to the gout for many years back. About three months ago he had an attack, unuſually ſevere, in one foot; he called in a phyſician (as it kept moving from one foot to the other), who attended him about ſix weeks, at the end of which he had not one foot to ſtand upon, having been ſometimes better, at other times worſe; but *then* the pain had returned violently in both feet, which were red, extremely painful, and much ſwelled. In this ſituation he applied to me. He took calomel and opium; in a few hours he was eaſier; in five days he had not a veſtige of the complaint left, excepting that his ankles were ſtill a little ſwelled; but, as he was capable of *walking* about his buſineſs, that ſwelling ſpeedily diſappeared.

In ſome conſtitutions, however, and in ſome circumſtances, *additional* medicines of active powers are indiſpenſably neceſſary in all theſe kinds of inflammation; and in *ſome caſes* the medicines to be conjoined muſt be *widely different* from thoſe which are neceſſary in *other caſes*. What thoſe additional articles are, and in what circumſtances neceſſary, this is not a place to enlarge upon.

Thus then, Mr. Urban, I have given a general ſtatement of the mode of treatment which I have adopted in the gout, acute rheumatiſm, pleuriſy, inflammation of the eyes, the brain, the ſtomach, bowels, liver, lungs, kidneys, and in every inflammation of a ſimilar kind, wherefoever ſituated.

As this mode of treating the *various diſorders* which conſtitute this *formidable catalogue* is *new*, having never, before that tract, been publiſhed, at leaſt that I ever heard of; permit me, for the ſake of giving it every degree of weight in my power, to ſay, that my experience of its ſalutary powers in hundreds, in *many* hundreds of caſes, convinced me of its *efficacy*; and *that conviction* determined me to *lay before the publick* what appeared to me ſo eminently calculated to *conduce* to its *happineſs*.

Every one knows the prevalency of inflammatory diſorders; few families are long without being afflicted by them in ſome form or other; and no day, no hour paſſes, in which thouſands and tens of thouſands are not ſuffering under them! A ſpeedy and efficacious remedy for them, then, is of the firſt, the very firſt importance to mankind; and, as ſuch, I once more ſolicit the public attention to the ſimple but powerfully efficacious mode of treatment here laid down.

Some, either from ignorance or intereſted motives, have accuſed mercury of being productive of ſerious injury to the conſtitution. Permit me, Mr. Urban, to ſay, that I have given it in thouſands of caſes, but never met with *one inſtance* of its proving *really injurious* to the conſtitution; but in numberleſs caſes have experienced its *moſt ſalutary effects*. That mercury, injudiciouſly given in too great quantities, will produce diſagreeable effects is certain; ſo will roaſt-beef or ſtrong-beer; ſo will every uſeful article in the *Materia Medica*: but the fault is not in the articles themſelves, but in the improper uſe which is made of them.

I ſhall not take up more of either your time or my own at preſent than juſt to ſay, that the remaining tract will form the ſubject of my next letter, which I hope to have in readineſs for the following Number of your Magazine.

Yours, &c. E. PEART.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 21.

THE pariſh of Itchnor, in Suſſex, is ſituate about five miles South-weſt of the city of Chicheſter, in the Rape of Chicheſter and Hundred of Weſt Wittering. In the time of the Conqueror's ſurvey, it is ſaid, "Warren holds Icenor of the Earl (Roger). Lewin held it of Earl Godwin. It has always been aſſeſſed at one hide. The arable is one plough land. There is one plough in the demeſne: and three villans with three bondſmen have one plough. Here is one acre of meadow. In the reign of the Confeſſor, the value was 20s.; ſubſequently 15s.; but the modern eſtimate is 28s. One hide in Icenor

Icenor belonged to this manor (Boſeham) in the time of the Saxon prince, which Warin, an homager of Earl Roger, now occupies*." The ſituation is low and flat, bounded on the Weſt by the arm of the ſea that forms Chicheſter harbour; on the North and Eaſt by Birdham; and on the South by Eaſt and Weſt Wittering. The land is in general a ſtrong loam, which is much improved by chalking, and produces large crops of wheat. The village conſiſts of two public-houſes and a few cottages near the ſea. The Duke of Richmond has a neat houſe and pleaſure-grounds adjoining the ſtreet, with a hot-bath on the ſhore. A few years paſt, the Belvidere and the ill-fated Halſwell Indiamen were built here; and about three years ago a veſſel on a new conſtruction, carrying five maſts, was built here; but nothing has been attempted ſince. The church (No. 2) ſtands South of the village, on a ſmall riſing ground, about a quarter of a mile diſtant from the ſea, which appears to have formerly come almoſt up to the church-yard. It is a ſmall low building (of flints with ſtone quoins), containing a nave and chancel, with a low modern turret at the Weſt end. The doorways are circular-headed arches ornamented with a plain moulding ſpringing from leopards' heads. In the North wall of the chancel is a ſquare receſs; and in the chancel is a curious antient oak cheſt (*Fig.* 3.) The living is a rectory, valued in the King's Books at 6l. 14s. 2d. The Duke of Richmond is lord of the manor. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 30

IF we except its awful cloſe, perhaps no criſis in the fleeting exiſtence of MAN is more important than that deciſive period, when his bark firſt launches forth into the ocean of worldly buſineſs—

"With all her bravery on, and tackle trim,
Sails fill'd, and ſtreamers waving."

MILTON, Samſon Agon. 717.

Much, very much indeed, of his ſubſequent happineſs or miſery depends on the choice then made. It is not my intention, Sir, to waſte my own time, or to trifle with the patience of your readers, in a barren diſcuſſion of the different trades and modes of employment, by which ſteady plodding will attain independence. It has juſtly been obſerved to be the great advantage of a trading nation, that there are very few in it ſo dull and heavy, who may not be placed in ſtations of life which may give them an opportunity of making their fortunes. A well-regulated commerce is not, like law, phyſic, or divinity, to be over-ſtocked with hands; but, on the contrary, flouriſhes by multitudes, and gives employment to all its profeſſors.

Fleets of merchantmen are ſo many ſquadrons of floating ſhops, that vend our wares and manufactures in all the markets of the world, and find out chapmen under both the Tropics. With the profeſſions of law, phyſic, and divinity, however, Mr. Urban, the caſe is widely different: and I truſt the liberality of your politeneſs will permit the publication of the following ſerious remarks, which are, in my opinion, well worthy of general conſideration.

The inquiſitiveneſs, the vivacity, the enthuſiaſm of inexperienced youth, have been the fertile theme of blame and of panegyric in every age and nation; they are its proverbial attributes; not leſs ſo are raſhneſs, levity, and haſte. The downy chin, and the hoary head, will alike inform their poſſeſſors of the truth of this trite propoſition. All muſt alike acknowledge, how readily the preſumption of untried talent indulges the moſt wayward ſuggeſtions of hope. Alas! what exploit appears impoſſible to the heated imagination of a raw recruit!

Beſides the obvious faſcinations of wealth and honours, the Law exhibits many pleaſing and powerful attractions. A profeſſion that enables a human being to uphold the even ſcales of juſtice, to protect innocence, to puniſh guilt, and to vindicate the claims of ſocial order, can never fail to inſpire veneration and attachment. Bleſt with ſimilar pecuniary incentives, and by no means deficient in appropriate dignity, the practice of Phyſic animates her delighted votaries with the anticipation of the relief of corporeal evils; *viz.* the oppreſſive languors of inveterate malady, and the poignant tortures of incidental pain; whilſt the glorious ſtudy of Divinity preſents to view a boundleſs field for ſpiritual enterprize, whence the pertinacity of Chriſtian culture cannot fail to reap a moſt exuberant harveſt, indeed, by the zealous diſcharge of duty.

Each of theſe profeſſions is, in a very great degree, arduous and important; and yet, to each, innumerable young adventurers

* Domeſday Book.

adventurers continually addict themſelves; wholly unprepared, by advice or by reflection, for the various obſtacles to promotion, which, ſooner or later, they muſt of neceſſity encounter. To enſure a Pleader's ſucceſs, intenſe application of ſound mental abilities is not the ſole requiſite. A ſmall, but certain, annual income whilſt he is a ſtudent, together with advantageous connexions when he is called to the bar, becomes equally indiſpenſable. The Medical candidate's application, likewiſe, ſhould be inceſſant; and, when he has taken out his diploma, his finances ſhould at leaſt be adequate to afford a frugal maintenance, till a ſignal cure, or ſome other lucky event, ſhall place him in the full receipt of fees.

The modes of preferment in the Church (notwithſtanding ſeveral recent inſtances of diſintereſted conduct) ſtill notoriouſly reſemble the modes of promotion in the army: patronage and purchaſe prevailing, nine times in ten, againſt the timid pretenſions of merit and extent of ſervice. This complaint is of no muſhroom growth, Mr. Urban; it is nearly coëval with the *Eſtabliſhment*; and I merely repeat it here, as a ſolemn caution to young men, to beware how they enter without any fortune into a ſacred profeſſion, whoſe ſpiritual engagements are inexpreſſibly ſublime, but whoſe worldly encouragements are limited and foreſtalled.

I was led into this melancholy train of thinking by the peruſal of a letter ſigned ***, in p. 221 of your preſent volume; in which the reverend writer very pathetically alludes to the condition of the Inferior Clergy, young and old. His enquiries merit every mark of attention. He aſks,

1. "Are not the ſalaries of curates inadequate to ſupport them in ſociety as gentlemen?"

A. I anſwer; at preſent, they are: but, ſhould the *Stipendiary Curates' Bill* paſs, the evil will be redreſſed.

2. "Are not bankers' and lawyers' clerks better paid?"

A. I repeat my laſt anſwer.

3. "Would it not be humane in an examining chaplain, to apprize candidates for holy orders of the neceſſity of their poſſeſſing ſome little patrimony of their own, beſides the income of a precarious cure?"

A. Certainly, it would be humane; but I much doubt whether it would be expedient. Every clergyman is ordained upon ſome ſuppoſed qualification; and, therefore, it can only remain with the biſhop and the candidate's friends, to aſcertain, *bonâ fide*, how far that qualification (or title for orders) is adequate.

4. "Are not the inferior clergy debarred from all employments that might improve their fortunes?"

A. Not quite. They may turn traveling tutors, and claſſical aſſiſtants: or they may report parliamentary debates.

5. "Are they not conſtrained to live ſingle by neceſſity; as much as Roman Catholic prieſts and nuns are by their vows?"

A. Granted. But in this reſpect they are not very unfortunate; *clerks*, *mates*, and *aſſiſtants*, are in the ſame predicament.

6. "Is not the clerical character indelible?"

A. Yes. And juſtly ſo. Conſult Luke ix. 62.

7. "Do not raſh men, through deſpair of advancement, reſort to heterodox opinions, that (with a criminal plauſibility of reaſoning) they may throw off their gowns?"

A. Wretched men! whoſe only option lies between the characters of KNAVES and HYPOCRITES!

8. "What preferment can a retired country curate expect?"

A. In this world, little, or none.

9. "Should not all curates be perſonally introduced to their reſpective dioceſans, and be licenſed in the cures by them? Should they not, alſo, at the interview, ſhew their letters of orders?"

A. Here are twin queſtions. *Facies non una, nec diverſa, tamen.* I reply, undoubtedly, ſuch a procedure ſhould take place. Does it not in Eſſex?

10. "Would any harm ariſe, if all meritorious men roſe in the church by ſeniority of ordination; as officers riſe in the army and navy, and civil departments, by ſeniority of ſervice?"

A. I admit the juſtice of this queſtion: but, *how are we to provide for the younger branches of noble families?*

11. "In this age of infidelity, ſhould not the ſale of livings by public auction be diſcouraged?" And,

12. "Should not the laws againſt SIMONY be rigidly enforced;"

A. HOC FONTE DERIVATA CLADES!!!

The

The concluſion of your anonymous correſpondent's letter is ſtrikingly pathetic; but, I can aſſure him, his caſe is not uncommon. "*Slow riſes worth by poverty depreſſed,*" was an axiom in the time of Juvenal, as well as of Johnſon.

"When I conſider the profeſſions of Divinity, Law, and Phyſic," ſays the benevolent Addiſon, "and obſerve how each is crowded with multitudes that ſeek their livelihood in them, and how many men of merit there are in each of them, who may be rather ſaid to be of the ſcience, than the profeſſion; I very much wonder at the humour of parents, who will not rather chooſe to place their ſons in a way of life where an honeſt induſtry cannot but thrive, than in ſtations where the greateſt probity, learning, and good ſenſe, may miſcarry. How many men are country curates, that might have made themſelves aldermen of London, by a right improvement of a ſmaller ſum of money than what is uſually laid out upon a learned education! The misfortune is, that parents take a liking to a particular profeſſion, and therefore deſire their ſons may be of it: whereas, in ſo great an affair of life, they ſhould conſider the genius and abilities of their children, more than their own inclinations."

Ill-adopted purſuits, Mr. Urban, often reſult from the petulancy of youth, than from the partiality of maturer years. SACERDOS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 30.

BEING, like the juſtly celebrated Sir Roger de Coverley, inclined to patronize and to enjoy innocent amuſement; and ſuppoſing that, from its name and high reputation, John Bull muſt "be a good Church of England comedy," I determined to give my daughter Sukey one more treat before we returned into the country; and we ſet off a ſhort time ſince for Covent Garden, pleaſing ourſelves by the way with the hope of having all our old Engliſh prejudices gratified, by ſeeing the national character exhibited in a reſpectable point of view.

I will endeavour to check my natural garrulity, while I expreſs my reſentment at the ſcandalous impoſition which has been played upon the Britiſh publick; for, as ſure as a love of order and ſubordination forms the character of an Engliſhman, and as ſure as modeſty and diſcretion are the diſtinctions of Engliſhwomen; ſo ſurely the modern John Bull is no relation, not even one hundredth couſin, to his nameſake the Clothier, who engaged in a law-ſuit with Louis Baboon; nor is he even remotely allied to that well-meaning, well-mannered character, who always hated French flummery, and, without perhaps clearly underſtanding the exact nicety of the buſineſs, has been ever ready to pawn his ſhirt, and to fight till he died, for Church and King. The preſent pſeudo-pretender to public favour is a groſs impoſtor; a Frenchified Germanical emigrant; a diſciple of Rouſſeau and Kotzebue: a gallimaufry of ſenſibility and vulgarity; a retailer of trite invective, and groſs ſcandal againſt his ſuperiors; or, to ſpeak in his own language, a tinker of leaky reputations; one who melts down the ſterling metals of Law and Goſpel, to ſolder and varniſh that incongruous mixture of republican braſs, and ſentimental pewter, which muſt either be melted in the furnace of reaſon, or will otherwiſe incruſt our conſtitution with a varniſh of verdigreaſe.

So far, Mr. Urban, was I from viſiting this performance with an eye prediſpoſed to pick out its faults, that I aſſure you my predilection for the Engliſh character, of which I thought this play was intended to preſent a juſt exhibition, induced me to overlook ſome rather doubtful paſſages in the firſt ſcene; and I not only reliſhed Mr. Brulgruddery's jeſts, but readily ſtruck in with a cluſter of critics who were praiſing his man Dan as a very clever fellow; and here, Mr. Urban, let me once for all remark, that this ſaid Dan had the great defect which Partridge aſcribes to Garrick; for, though I watched him whenever he was upon the ſtage with almoſt undivided attention, I could not once find out that he was acting; nor ſhould I have diſcovered that I was not on Muckſluth heath, had not the appearance of Mr. Peregrine, as ſpruce and as clean as if he were a man-milliner, with a red trunk around his ſhoulders, containing, as he told us, 10,000l. reminded me that I was in the front box of a theatre; it being impoſſible for this gentleman to have climbed up the rocks without ſoiling his waiſtcoat, or diſcompoſing his hair; and as he did not tell us where he had met with a laundreſs or barber, the Red Cow and all its laughable appendages

pendages vaniſhed in an inſtant. This circumſtance certainly is not important; and I merely mention it to prove that ſtage effect is not more regarded by our modern playwrights, than by thoſe who imagined humour to lie in ſomething more than the actor's boots: and leſt the really witty author of Sieur Jean Von Bull (for that is the true name of this piece) ſhould transfer my cenſure to the performer, I will juſt obſerve, that when Mary ſhrieks it would be as natural for his thirſty traveller to drink his mug of ale before he flies to reſcue her, as to daſh it untaſted on the ground, and then ſtop to utter a fine ſentiment. But I confeſs there is much hardihood in this remark; and I expect the admirers of modern plays to join with the Staffordſhire potters in decrying my attempt to deny the poignant wit of a great craſh of earthenware.

On Mary's diſcloſing her hiſtory, I gravely addreſſed my daughter: "This is a very naughty, imprudent girl, Sukey; and I am very ſure ſhe is introduced to ſhew young women the miſeries that follow a deviation from the ſafe paths of prudence and modeſty. I truſt her example may do ſome good to the poor creatures round us;" for, obſerving the dreſs of many women who ſat in what uſed to be the reſpectable parts of the houſe. I formed no very good opinion of the reſpectability of the audience. But my attention was ſoon recalled to the ſtage, my ſuſpicions rouſed, and my indignation excited, by a ſentiment of Peregrine's, which, as I have not the play in print, I will not attempt to quote, leſt I ſhould make the author ſpeak worſe morality than he really does. The purport of this ſpeech was to ſeparate Charity from the ſterner virtues; and to declare that the former, and not the latter, ſhould be his attendant to Paradiſe. What, Mr. Urban, let me aſk, is this Charity, that is ſo diſtinct from Truth, Juſtice, Prudence, and Chaſtity? Can it be Chriſtian Charity, that liſts its voice againſt the ſanctions of its Maker? Can it be that virtue that would ſave the guilty from everlaſting wrath, by awakening their conſciences to a ſenſe of their crimes? No; it is the gloſſing, puling, hypocritical Charity of French Infidels and German Illuminati, lately imported into this kingdom, where it inſidiouſly and inceſſantly labours to confound all diſtinctions of female character, to give depravity the privileges of innocence, and to ſink an honeſt abhorrence of crimes in an affected pity for the criminal.

The appearance of the Honourable Tom Shuffleton threw my thoughts into another train. I love humour; and though I have many ariſtocratical prejudices, if men of faſhion will degrade themſelves by aping the ſwindler and the boor, I am willing they ſhould ſmart under the laſh of ridicule. I allow the author merit in his delineation of a too faſhionable ſcoundrel, as well as in the true ſimplicity of his low characters: but, in an age in which the ſpirit of democracy is ſo buſily employed, ſhould not a writer of principle have endeavoured to relieve the dark tints of folly and depravity, by ſhewing at leaſt one perſon in the higher walks of life ſomewhat worthy of that exaltation? Are a ſtupid ſpendthrift Earl, a diſſipated, unprincipled Coxcomb, an affected, vapid Fine Lady, and a mercenary, inconſiſtent, ridiculous Baronet, a fair repreſentation of our privileged orders? Or, does the author mean that Mr. Peregrine Rochdale, the man of ſentiment, or Mr. Frank Rochdale, the man of ſenſibility, ſhould redeem the character of the Engliſh Gentleman? The former, a vagabond; undutiful to his father; unnatural to his relations; kind and grateful, in the true ſtyle of German gratitude, to thoſe who had given him caſual relief; yet a wordy boaſter of his own deſerts, and alike romantic in his requitals as in his expectations. The latter—but it would be fruitleſs attempting to analyze a character whom the author certainly deſigned to render eminently contemptible, by depriving him of every little trait of reſpectability which might ariſe from firmneſs, ſelf-poſſeſſion, and conſiſtency. Surely this ſhuttlecock of every ſcene cannot be intended to depict the Engliſh gentleman.

None of theſe, Mr. Urban, can therefore be intended for John Bull in high life; and ſurely the Brazier is as unlike him in a middle ſtation. For is John dwindled into a libeller and a fool? The former he muſt be, if, from the circumſtance of a country gentleman's only devoting two hours a day to the hearing of juſtice-buſineſs, he dares to infer that he is unjuſt the remaining twenty-two hours. He muſt be the latter, if he ſuppoſes his daughter's

ter's having been a wanton gives her an abſolute right to become a lady. The *Sieur Jean Von Bull*, the Brazier, may argue ſo; but John Bull, the Clothier, on the firſt occaſion would obſerve, "Why, to be ſure, Sir Simon, though he ſerves his country as a magiſtrate, has a right to look over his own affairs, and to drink his glaſs of wine after the fatigues of the day, as I do my tankard of ale; and I think it is very kind of him to give up ſo much time as he does to ſettle other people's diſputes:" and, on the latter occaſion, inſtead of leading his diſgraced daughter to bully his ſuperior into marriage, he would have ſaid, "Go home, Mary; repent, and I will take care of you. You are my child, and I will endeavour to make you as comfortable as it is now in my power. But, as you have forfeited your honour, you muſt never expect to be more than you now are. Even if your ſeducer were to marry you, you could never hope to be happy; for how could you hold up your head in the company of virtuous women, when your conſcience reminds you that you have loſt that innocence which was your chieſeſt glory! How could you ever expect to poſſeſs the confidence and eſteem of your huſband, when he knows you to have been ſuch a frail, credulous creature! Yes, Mary, you muſt now turn your thoughts to another world, for all your proſpects here are blaſted."

It is not long ſince, mingling compaſſion for thoſe who had fallen, with humble apprehenſions leſt they alſo ſhould not ſtand upright, the tears of the female part of a Britiſh audience uſed to record the truth of theſe lines of Rowe:

"If, ſtrongly charm'd, ſhe leave the thorny way,
And in the ſofter paths of pleaſure ſtray,
Ruin enſues, reproach, and endleſs ſhame,
And one falſe ſtep entirely damns her fame.
In vain with tears the loſs ſhe may deplore,
In vain look back to what ſhe was before;
She ſets, like ſtars that fall, to riſe no more."

Since then we have ſeen the adultreſs Adelaide reſtored to that rank in ſociety which ſhe had forfeited by the laws of God and man; Elvira, renouncing her country, friends, and virgin fame, the willing miſtreſs of Pizarro; Cora, falſe to her vows of chaſtity, and plunging her family in foreknown ruin; and all three ladies have been made ſo agreeable, that we have been extremely partial to them. Mr. Urban, the danger of viewing vice in its native form is trivial, compared to its ſeductions when dreſſed in this ſpecious garb. Can we wonder if our rural laſſes, to whom this play will ſoon be familiarized, ſhould imagine (contrary to their mothers' aſſurances) that a woman has a right to claim a promiſe which preſuppoſes a breach of the divine law; that, by yielding to criminal familiarity with a lover, ſhe does not degrade herſelf for ever in his eyes; and that, if ſhe can make him marry her, the ſtain on her character is immediately wiped away? Will not they, I ſay, ſuppoſe that the moſt direct road to the temple of Hymen and Plutus lies through the bower of Proſtitution?

As I anticipate the objection that theſe reflections proceed from iron-hearted apathy, a malevolent cenſoriouſneſs, I here put in my claim for more true philanthropy than the philoſophiſtical ſchool ever can pretend to. I mean, an affection for the weaker ſex, which is not bounded by this ſublunary ſtate of exiſtence. I would direct the views of the fallen fair-one to that unfailing Friend, who never yet rejected the prayer of the truly penitent; and by warning thoſe who yet preſerve their virgin purity, that loſt female reputation can never be regained, I truſt I place an inſuperable obſtacle in the way of the ſeducer, inſtead of expediting his ſucceſs by repreſenting a future marriage as a probable and complete reparation.

Are times, Mr. Urban, ſo much altered, that a Britiſh audience can really approve this degradation of the national character, as diſplayed in the democracy and abſurdity of the *Sieur Jean Von Bull?* Does refuſing to ſanction the illicit commerce of the ſexes, by the union of the ſon of a baronet with the frail daughter of a mechanic, conſtitute an offence which ſhould invert the order of ſociety, and place that mechanic in the ſeat of magiſtracy, while he traduces the laws of his country, and affronts the perſons of their adminiſtrators? And ſhall loud and reiterated applauſe, inſtead of a general hiſs, proclaim theſe diſgraceful changes of public ſentiment? Shall fathers, brothers, and huſbands, hear the

the fair ſex libelled by this ſentiment in the epilogue,

"One circumſtance keeps probability's law,
A delicate female commits a *faux pas*,
That's nature ——"

without teſtifying ſome marks of generous, prudent, juſt indignation? Is the union of beauty and profligacy ſo very common? Anſwer, Britiſh ladies; you once uſed to deem, that innocence was the natural ally of lovelineſs. If you ſanction this foul aſperſion, well may the age of chivalry be paſt; let us hear of no more duels to defend a ſiſter's honour; let not a father inſtitute a ſuit at law for the refutation of a ſlander on his daughter's reputation; nor a huſband reſent a reproachful ſneer on his wife's character. It has been fifty times repeated in public, that it is very probable for a beautiful woman to be unchaſte; nay, indeed, in repreſenting her to be ſo, you exhibit what is moſt natural, and what from the events of the play entitles her to reward and exaltation; and fifty times have crowded audiences ſuffered this ſtigma on the ſofter ſex to paſs unreprehended. For remember, Mr. Urban, that this ſentiment is uttered, not in a Pariſian, but in an Engliſh theatre; in that country once as proud of the chaſtity as of the beauty of its women.

I think I have fully proved the *Sieur Jean Von Bull's* morality to be that of the new ſchool. To compleat his character as a Propagandiſt, let me notice a moſt irreverent alluſion to a ſolemn paſſage in Holy Writ, which is put into the mouth of Shuffleton; I mean the excuſe of one of the contemners of the Goſpel invitation, "I am married, and cannot come." But, when the principles of the ſacred writings are perverted, we cannot wonder that their language ſhould be traveſtied.

I avoid dwelling on the oaths with which this piece is ſo plentifully interlarded as to form a conſiderable part of the dialogue; for I think theſe ſplendid ornaments are adventitious appendages, for which the author is not reſponſible. And here, Mr. Urban, let me lament that a groteſque ſhrug, or droll grimace, ſhould prevent the audience from ſhewing even a favourite actor they will not admit of profaneneſs as a ſubſtitute for wit.

To conclude, I cannot more ſtrongly provethat the tendency of this celebrated piece is to corrupt the principles of men, to vitiate the modeſty of women, to inflame the ſeditious humours of the lower orders, and to degrade and vilify the ſuperior claſſes, than by relating an anecdote which I heard from a gentleman of reſpectability. Converſing with a French Republican officer on the ſubject of our amuſements, the latter mentioned with great ſatisfaction the popularity of this play, and obſerved "he did not think the Engliſh had been ſo far enlightened;" or words to that effect.

Being perſuaded that it is the magic of a name, and the very ſuperior exertions of the actors, which have given this piece celebrity, I have endeavoured to call many of its unwary admirers to the conſideration of its tendency. I am perſuaded that its attractions will vaniſh in the cloſet; and its deformities excite that honeſt diſguſt, which will prevent its revival another ſeaſon. At leaſt, while we are at war with the French nation, let them not rank us amongſt the converts to their morals, by permitting them to invade us with their principles, while we deſy their hordes of marauders.

Yours, &c. I. W. L. B.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 5.

MR. DIBDIN, in his "Bibliographical Dictionary," in which, if he has incurred any blame, it is in not keeping cloſely to his plan, under the article of *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſenſis*, 111—138, ſays of his piece "De antiquis Oratoribus," that "the late Mr. Mores had this work firſt printed at Oxford in the year 1749; and, while he was employed in preparing it for the preſs, wrote to ſeveral learned men in different parts of Europe, to procure any information which might be of ſervice to him in completing his edition; but he met with no ſucceſs. As he intended to ſubjoin ſome annotations, he poſtponed the publication, though it does not appear that he ever executed his deſign; at leaſt nothing of that nature was found among his papers except ſome remarks on the margin of a copy of Hudſon's edition, which was purchaſed at the ſale of his books by ſome perſon unknown. The reader will much regret the want of thoſe excellent obſervations which might have been expected from the very learned and judicious Mr. Mores." Had the delegates or re-editors of Mr. M.'s edition, which he left without

title

title or preface, taken the trouble to have applied to the late Mr. Paterſon, who ſold Mr. M.'s library, 1779, he would have informed them who was the purchaſer of a handſome edition of Hudſon's edition, out of which Mr. M. *tore* 60 pages, 125—190, including Dionyſius's opinion of Lyſias, Iſocrates, Iſæus, and Dinarchus; and 82 more, 267—312, including that of Demoſthenes, which Mr. M. introduces between Iſæus and Dinarchus, to ſend to the compoſitor with his numerous corrections of the Latin verſion, a few corrections of the Greek, and a few notes, all adopted in his edition, and re-printed in that of 1781, in the Preface to which the editor has this paſſage. "Cum ex *hæredibus* ſiatim quæſitum eſſet utrum ejuſmodi quicquid inter ſcripta ejus extaret, re ſolicitè exploratâ, verè nimis compertum eſt nihil omnino ſupereſſe; niſi fortaſſe ſuo editionis Hudſonianæ exemplari ab editore noſtro *notæ* quædam adſcriptæ fuerint: quod exemplar cujus in manus jam inciderit non liquet." Theſe *notæ quædam* amount to no more than has been above ſtated by THEIR PRESENT POSSESSOR. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 31.

ON reviſiting the venerable abbey of St. Alban, a ſhort time ſince, I made the following obſervations; which, as they may poſſibly intereſt thoſe of your readers who have not an opportunity of ſeeing that beautiful remain of antiquity, I have tranſmitted to you.

The abbey-church is entered from the Weſt under a ſpacious and beautiful porch, above which is a large window, affording almoſt all the light in the nave, in which the greater part of the windows are blocked up. On our entrance, we ſee on each ſide four lofty cluſtered columns ſupporting pointed arches, beyond which are three ſemicircular arches on the North ſide, whh plain ſolid pillars; but oppoſite theſe the pillars are cluſtered and the arches pointed. As we advance, a moſt beautiful ſtone ſcreen preſents itſelf to our view. This is principally compoſed of niches with their canopies, and has two doors richly carved. It probably divided the nave from the antient choir. Within this are on each ſide three ſemicircular arches with a modern marble font in the centre of the pavement. The part of the edifice at preſent appropriated to the celebration of divine ſervice is principally ſituated under the tower (which is ſupported by four ſtrong ſemicircular arches); it is ſmall, and pewed like moſt other pariſh-churches. The chancel has on the North ſide the magnificent monument of abbot Ramridge, a very large and elegant ſtructure, occupying all the ſpace under one of the arches, and adorned with quatrefoils, arms, &c. and with the abbot's device, a ram having a collar round its neck, on which is the word RIDGE. Oppoſite this is another beautiful erection, open on each ſide, and arched with ſtone, occupying nearly as much ſpace as abbot Ramridge's tomb, but leſs lofty. This, I was informed, was erected by the abbot John of Wheathamſtead, as a private chapel, or (as I ſuppoſe) chantry; it has, however, very much the appearance of an altar-tomb; and Mr. Gough, poſſeſſed perhaps with that idea, requeſted and obtained permiſſion of the Rev. Mr. Nicholſon, the incumbent of the living, to open the pavement: nothing, however, was diſcovered to ſatisfy his curioſity. On the pavement of this chancel is a large and ſingularly beautiful braſs, having the figure of an abbot in his pontifical robes and mitre, and ſurrounded by ſaints, &c. in ſmall niches. This commemorates the abbot Thomas Delamere, and was ſaved from the fury of Cromwell's ſoldiery by the prudence of the inhabitants, who, in that dangerous period, reverſed its ſides. A little to the North of this is another braſs, having the figure of a knight in armour, but the inſcription is gone; it, however, commemorates Sir Anthony Grey. Near this is a third braſs, having the figure of a monk with a ſcroll proceeding from his mouth, and an inſcription under his feet, to the memory of brother Robert Banner, formerly a monk of this monaſtery. This chancel alſo contains ſome other remains of braſſes, but too imperfect to be deſcribed. The altar-ſcreen is, perhaps, one of the moſt beautiful in the kingdom; it is of ſtone, and compoſed chiefly of niches, ſomething ſimilar to that in New College chapel, Oxford, erected from a deſign of Mr. Wyatt. Behind the ſcreen is the Preſbytery, where the archdeacon holds his court, and which is alſo uſed as a veſtry. It has, on the South ſide, a large and magnificent altar-tomb, erect-

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ed to the memory of Humphrey Duke of Glouceſter, brother of Henry V. On the North ſide is a large wooden erection, open on the ſides like a ſcreen, and uſed by the monks to watch the ſhrine of St. Alban, at that time immenſely rich; and againſt the Eaſt wall are ſeveral ſtone coffins, at preſent entirely empty. In the year 1710, in digging a grave, a flight of ſtone ſteps was diſcovered leading to an arched ſtone vault, which contained the body of Duke Humphrey, incloſed in a leaden coffin, and preſerved in a ſort of pickle. The liquid has ſince diſappeared, but the bones ſtill remain; and the coffin, being much injured by time, has been placed in a wooden ſhell. To ſatisfy the curioſity of travellers, a trap-door was placed over the ſtairs, which ſtill affords an entrance to the vault. In this Preſbytery ſtood the ſhrine of St. Alban, which has of courſe completely vaniſhed, but the place which it occupied is marked by ſome white ſtones in the pavement. At the upper end of the North aile is Offa, king of Mercia, painted in his regal robes, with this inſcription, "Fundator eccleſiæ circiter ann. 793." The lower part is eraſed by the damp. The North tranſept has two perfect braſſes; one commemorates William Strade, and Margaret, his wife, the other Maud Harris; both dated before the Reformation; with an elegant mural monument to the memory of Chriſtopher Rawlinſon; date 1733. The South tranſept has a large modern window, but, I believe, nothing elſe remarkable. The South aile has, near the entrance of the choir, a very beautiful door, covered with a profuſion of rich and delicate carving, and having on each ſide a large nich, which formerly moſt probably contained a ſtatue. The whole is adorned with quatrefoils, the arms of France and England, of the abbey, &c.

This noble edifice is 550 feet in length from Eaſt to Weſt, and 144 feet to the ſummit of the tower in altitude. It is principally roofed with wood, which, in the nave from the Weſt window to the tower, is painted in ſquare compartments with the in the midſt of them. Beyond the tower the roof is arched, and painted with armorial bearings. Great part of the pavement is compoſed of ſtones formerly adorned with braſſes, but they (excepting thoſe already mentioned) have wholly diſappeared.

Of the adjoining monaſtery, formerly ſpacious and magnificent in the extreme, are at preſent no remains, except a few broken walls and a large gateway, all the other erections were barbarouſly deſtroyed by the mad phrenzy of the Reformers; and, had it not been for the liberality of the inhabitants of the pariſh, who purchaſed the abbey-church of Edward VI. to render it parochial, that venerable ſtructure would moſt probably have ſhared the ſame miſerable fate. How much muſt the Antiquary regret, that many other venerable remains of antiquity were not ſaved from deſtruction by a ſimilar liberality! The arms of the abbey, yet remaining in many parts of the church, were, Azure, a ſaltire Gules. H. S.

GENT. MAG. *September*, 1803.

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THE PROJECTOR. Nº XXII.

"Conciliat animos hominum COMITAS, affabilitaſque ſermonis."
Cic. de Off. II. 14.

IN the courſe of a ſhort walk with a friend lately, I accompanied him into a ſhop, where he made ſeveral purchaſes of articles which I thought were ſomewhat dear; but I obſerved that he laid down his money without heſitation; and, whatever attention he beſtowed on the goods, he offered no kind of objection to the price, nor indulged himſelf in that ſpecies of luxurious wiſdom which we call higgling. "You ſeem ſurprized, Mr. PROJECTOR," ſaid he, on leaving the ſhop, "to ſee me ſo apparently negligent: you have, perhaps, hitherto conſidered me as a careful man in my bargains; and I believe I am ſo upon the whole; yet that ſhopkeeper contrives to rid me of all my chaffering propenſities and precautions, and always gets from me whatever he is pleaſed to aſk: with another I might probably be more circumſpect, but this man diſarms me. You are to know, I went into his ſhop, about a year ſince, to purchaſe a very trifling article, ſo trifling that I am aſhamed to mention it, yet he ſerved me with a civility, an humble reſpect, and a deſire to pleaſe, which he could not have exceeded had I laid out an hundred pounds. By this he fairly caught me. I now think it a crime to go any where elſe for the ſame deſcription of goods—they are, perhaps, not better than I might find in ſhops more convenient for me; but his civil man-

ners are irresistible. We are now somewhat more intimate; yet you perceive his familiarity goes no farther than to accept whatever kind of weather I am pleased to bring, and to take in good part my opinion of the invasion. I have recommended him to many more valuable customers, who are not only content, but have thanked me. And all this, Mr. PROJECTOR, comes of CIVILITY."

Having experienced something like this in my own small and confined intercourse with the gentlemen behind the counter, I could not refuse my assent to what my friend advanced, and made every allowance for his unsuspecting manner of dealing, in consideration of the pleasure which it afforded him—and I promised at the same time, in consequence of a hint from him, to take this matter into more serious discussion, for the purpose of proving that, if honesty be the best policy, CIVILITY is the next best.

As that CIVILITY which I have, therefore, adopted for the subject of this PROJECTOR, must be well understood by all my readers (for all my readers must have once at least in their lives* been in a shop), I shall not attempt any definition of it. A worthy predecessor of mine seems to rank civility with good-breeding; but I am humbly of opinion, that civility is rather a branch or a species of good-breeding, and that *politeness* is a superior qualification to both; or, what amounts to the same thing, a qualification for superior places. A man may be polite in a court, at a route, or an assembly; but to say he had been *civil* in such places would have implied that he had served the company with liqueurs, or had called their servants and carriages, or performed any other menial work without murmuring or delay.

Without, therefore, encumbering the subject by farther distinctions, I flatter myself I may be permitted to say, without risk of contradiction, that in a commercial country like ours, in "a nation of shopkeepers" (as our polite neighbours the French are pleased to call us), CIVILITY possesses charms superior either to good-breeding or to politeness, because it is an article of greater necessity and of wider extent. It is in demand in all seasons, at all hours, and on every occasion, and therefore must be kept in readiness to be produced at the shortest possible warning. It partakes of the genius of an *extempore*; and civil men are a species of *Improvisatori*. They are expected to return a civil answer to a question of any kind whatever; whereas your well-bred and polite people claim a time to reflect, and plead the privilege of passion, with all the lesser prerogatives of huffing, pouting, looking grave, and taking miff. They are, therefore, not obliged to return an answer unless they like the question, or unless it come within certain prescribed rules of etiquette. Hence I account the civil man the greater hero; he stands firm whatever rudeness he may meet with. He "smiles in the whirlwind" of impertinence, and "enjoys the storm" of fashionable shopping. But the polite man, on the contrary, without any impeachment of his courage, may turn on his heel, and take a whole night to consider whether, as the captain says in the play, there are not "throats to be cut."

That CIVILITY possesses an irresistible charm, may be proved by an appeal to general feeling and experience; and, when we reflect that it is chiefly employed in the transfer of money, we must allow it a very singular degree of merit. But, when we view it in this light, we are at the same time surprized at the infatuation of those who despise it, and who are yet dependent on public favour for their success in trade, and dependant on strangers and casual visitors, whom they cannot by any other means conciliate or secure. When we see a shopkeeper (a class of men peculiarly interested on this subject) who, instead of treating his customers with civility, practises an air of rudeness, is harsh, unaccommodating, and repulsive, and compels them to declare that they will never return to his shop, we are surely tempted to exclaim, why is this man unacquainted with the charms of civility? or why is he alone ignorant of that which all the world knows, and insensible to a mode of pleasing which all the world feels so forcibly? That there are such men, I presume, some of my readers must have experienced; but it is impossible to account for their conduct, because, in commercial life, it is impossible to account for the conduct of a man who not only neglects, but obstructs the interest

* A lady, who is sometimes permitted to look at my MS. requested I would change this to "once a day."

tereſt he is placed there to promote, which it is a duty he owes to himſelf and his family to promote, and which he may promote and enlarge to competence or opulence, by the ſimpleſt means conſiſtent with the ſtricteſt integrity. If, however, this ariſes from a natural defect in the underſtanding, or if there are ſome men in whom rudeneſs is an attribute of the mind, which they are more willing to improve than eradicate, it is entreated that they will not conſider any thing here advanced as a perſonal reflection. We have only to lament that they are not placed in ſituations where rudeneſs may be uſeful; and they ought to be very thankful that there are ſituations in this great metropolis, in which profeſſional incivility and official coarſeneſs are not detrimental to promotion.

It is uſually ſaid, that CIVILITY coſts nothing; by which, I preſume, it is meant that every man may be civil if he pleaſes. I ſhall not controvert the point at preſent, but on the contrary endeavour to ſtrengthen it by adding, that civility not only "coſts nothing," but brings in a great deal of money. This muſt appear from the motives which induced my friend to return ſo conſtantly to the ſhop where he had been civilly treated. If, therefore, it coſts nothing, it will not be the worſt PROJECT in my budget, if I now take the liberty to ſuggeſt it as an infallible mode of acquiring wealth without the neceſſity of a capital, which muſt often be extenſive, and is always hazardous. I have not, indeed, made any calculations on the ſubject, and conſequently am not able to ſay, with the preciſeneſs of a financier, what may be gained by the ſhop-keepers of Great Britain and Ireland, over and above all their other profits, by this article of civility only: but, having refreſhed my memory a little by a peep into the learned works of my old friends Edward Cocker and Thomas Dilworth, eſqs. I am inclined to think that an addition of twenty *per cent.* on all commodities would be a very moderate eſtimate. And if this be an advantage in the preſent times, which are reckoned ſomewhat hard, I leave my readers to judge what it muſt prove when we ſhall, by our preſent exertions, have either reſtored peace, or reſcued the country from the fears of invaſion.

It may be neceſſary, however, to apprize my readers, that although I have declined offering a minute and verbal definition of CIVILITY, it is no part of my PROJECT to inſiſt upon any kind of cringing or ſervility. I will therefore allow the parties concerned to retain, behind the counter, that perpendicularity of ſtature which becomes an honeſt and independent Engliſhman; and I deprecate all that bowing which ends in angular acuteneſs, or Turkiſh proſtration. Civility, indeed, requires gentle inclinations and moderate bendings; but profound jerks and horizontal reverence are not neceſſary, becauſe they would ſeldom be returned; and a profuſion of corporeal action, without reciprocity, would be more abſurd than a man walking a minuet without a partner. In the caſe of many, eſpecially of thoſe who have lived to man's eſtate without an idea of manners, it might be ſufficient to recommend a ſort of negative civility; and merely to hint to them, when a cuſtomer viſited their ſhop, not to ſwear at him, knock him down, or take him by the noſe. This would, in many inſtances, be a great advance, and at leaſt enable their cuſtomers to enter and depart without fears of perſonal ſafety, and without the neceſſity of a protecting guard.

There are many other claſſes of men to whom civility would be equally profitable; as, tavern and inn-keepers, ſervants of various deſcriptions, and certain claſſes of workmen, particularly thoſe who are employed in jobs, or who undertake certain repairs, &c. to be executed within a given time; but as CIVILITY in this latter claſs would be quite uſeleſs without induſtry and fidelity to their engagements, I am unwilling to inſiſt on the ſubject, leſt I be thought one of thoſe PROJECTORS who have brought the profeſſion into diſgrace by monſtrous and unheard-of innovations.

I have indeed, perhaps, gone far enough in recommending the more extenſive practice of civility; and I muſt quiet the alarms of ſome ſteady and immutable men, by aſſuring them that I have no immediate deſign of aboliſhing rudeneſs. I am aware that it is an article of high antiquity, and of very great importance in certain ſituations; and for this reaſon I have endeavoured to confine my lucubrations principally to ſhop-keepers, and have ſtudiouſly avoided the mention of ſuperior ſtations and ſervants' halls.

Travelling,

Travelling, too, being already very expenſive, I ſhall take care how I recommend a ſyſtem which may put more money into the pockets of coachmen or poſtillions. I am aſſured that there are ſituations in which even curſing and ſwearing are ſo neceſſary, as to be part of what is called official routine: in ſuch caſes CIVILITY muſt of courſe be ſuſpended. But the nature of all theſe things will be better explained, when the parties concerned ſhall think it neceſſary to ſolicit exemptions from my plan. It may ſuffice here to ſay, that pride cannot be ſupported without a conſiderable degree of rudeneſs in conſtant uſe; and pride, we all know, is neceſſary. Far be it from me to deprive any man of the only quality which diſtinguiſhes him from another.

It remains to be added, that if there be any who aſpire to the ſuperior rank of poſite perſons, and deſpiſe civility as a quality to be practiſed only behind a counter, where it is graced by the motions of the yard-meaſure, or accompanied by the muſick of weights and ſcales; I would have ſuch perſons to recollect, that a civil ſhopkeeper, however low in the ranks of poliſhed life, is, by virtue of this CIVILITY, a philoſopher of the only valuable claſs, for he is a practical philoſopher: he is a man who has to contend with the irritable humours of the wide world, and to go through all the vexations and perſecutions of the mercileſs *ſhoppers*: he has to pleaſe not only thoſe who buy, but thoſe who come in with no intention of buying, whoſe object is to ſpend time and not money, and to whom it is now become a ſort of publick pleaſure to teize and perplex a ſhopkeeper, by inſiſting on a diſplay of his goods, putting a thouſand enquiries reſpecting price, and leaving the ſhop with the ſignificant intimation that "they will call another time"—

I have juſt received the following letter from a waggiſh correſpondent; and its brevity recommends it to immediate inſertion.

To the Author of the PROJECTOR.

Sir, There are few papers, in Mr. Urban's Miſcellany, which afford me more amuſement or inſtruction than thoſe which diſcuſs the merits of the antient and modern architecture of this kingdom. I am, indeed, decidedly of that gentleman's opinion who claims what is called the Gothic for the pure invention of this country, and therefore you may ſuppoſe me the better pleaſed with his lucubrations. We always think well of thoſe who think as we do. But, Sir, with all this fortunate coincidence of opinion, perhaps I may carry my diſlike to architectural innovation farther than he does, becauſe very diſagreeable ſpecimens of it meet my eye in places where he is not accuſtomed to look for them—not in cathedrals, and chapels, and caſtles, but at the Opera, the theatres, and publick aſſemblies, at routs and breakfaſts, in the Mall, on the Eſplanade at Weymouth, and on the Steyn at Brighton.

You may already conceive that I allude to the architecture of the female ſtructure which has been lately ſubjected to many innovations, in what Mr. Urban's correſpondent would call the *fantaſtic ſtyle*. Every old woman, or, to ſpeak more reſpectfully, every elderly lady, I conſider as a fine piece of Gothic architecture; which, although injured by time, ſtill diſcovers the hand of a maſter, and is venerable even in ruins. With ſuch ſentiments, you may conceive how I am ſhocked to behold thoſe awkward attempts at repairs, in which there is ſuch a mixture of the orders as cannot be reconciled to any acknowledged principles of taſte. Who, indeed, that foſters my prejudices, can reſtrain his indignation when he ſees one of theſe antique edifices hid behind a modern Grecian front, beplaſtered and painted with as little taſte as a church diſplays on that happy day when we firſt read in golden letters that it was "REPAIRED and BEAUTIFIED: *Humphrey Wigſby* and *Jonathan Hod*, CHURCHWARDENS!" Who, I ſay, can behold this, and not deplore the barbarity and confuſion which ſtrive to unite the architecture of diſtant and diſcordant ages! Yet I am well aſſured, that, in repairing theſe edifices, it is always the practice to employ the youngeſt and moſt unexperienced architects, who never conſider nor wiſh to ſtudy the principles of the building itſelf, how long it is likely to ſtand, or whether there would not be a greater propriety in repairing defects ſo as to preſerve the ſtyle of the age to which it belongs. How common it is to ſee a new Grecian front, or ſcreen, which is intended to give an idea of a building not above twenty or thirty years old, and yet the owner knows that building to be thrice that age, and the columns,

columns, if examined properly, will be found tottering on their baſes, and even the roof ſeems damaged beyond all repair! Such things remind us of thoſe whimſical erections called *deceptions*, which are intended to take in country flats, or cockneys, but muſt appear in their true light to every judicious eye. You may obſerve alſo, in thoſe modern architectural innovations, a profuſion of ornaments which are ſo totally out of place, that every child muſt ſee they are valuable only in themſelves, and not on account of any addition they make to the building, with which, in truth, they have no connexion. But, what is yet worſe, the materials are ſo flimſy that they often diſappear in a night, and are ſo little calculated for our climate as to be affected with very ſlight variations both of heat and cold. Here is therefore expence without profit, and with very little ſhew. The object, I know, is to ornament thoſe buildings with the attributes of Venus, Juno, Minerva, and other goddeſſes; but what is this? is it not that introduction of heathen mythology into Chriſtian temples, which every man of taſte muſt cenſure? Beſides, the purpoſe is not anſwered, while Infidelity is propagated; Sneerers increaſe; but where are the true worſhipers? I am, Mr Projector, your humble ſervant, GOTHICUS.

MR. URBAN, *Aug.* 2.

WHEN we draw a compariſon between the preſent times and thoſe of old, how aptly does the burden of an old ſong occur to us of, "*Alteration, alteration! oh, what a wonderful alteration!*" And we may aſſuredly conceive—*that, tis much for the worſe.* Human nature is too fond of novelty: it catches at every fleeting folly of the day, and by degrees becomes ſo familiar with it, that every effort is inſufficient to expoſe its evil; never did it ſeem to be running ſo much from its proper courſe as in the preſent age, when we obſerve night turned into morning, and the mornings changed into nights. It is vulgar to riſe until noon, breakfaſt in the evening, dine at midnight, and ſup with the riſing ſun; while the pure exhilarating breezes of the morning are loſt in lazy enervating ſlumbers. Where are the good days of old Queen Beſs? The ſun-riſe breakfaſt, the noon-tide repaſt, and the twilight pillow of repoſe! But among the moſt prominent foibles of the age, is that of *dreſs*: every breeze (until the preſent war) wafted over ſome new *Pariſian* extravagance and impropriety; and, God knows, we had ſufficient of our own without any importation of ſuch French faſhions, French manners, and French ruinations.

I lately returned, after an abſence of fifteen years, to the town of my nativity; and you may readily conceive that in ſuch a lapſe of time much alteration ſhould take place. True; it was ſo. Many an old friend was at his laſt repoſe; and many a merry companion was gone—God knows where. As uſual, I once more attended the pariſh church, and pleaſed myſelf, that amongſt the congregation I could ſtill remember many an old face: on looking over from my pew to that of my neighbours, I could not help noticing the faſhionable dreſs of a girl that was in it. Her eyes met mine, and though not very piercing were ſufficiently expreſſive. The Spaniſh cloak, the dome hat, the ſingle thin muſlin petticoat, and the ſtill thinner looſe robe that hung from her ſhoulders, made me ſuppoſe her to be of no ſmall conſequence: curioſity made the enquiry; and who, in the name of fortune, ſhould this be, but my own butcher's daughter, who uſed every day to bring the baſket to my door.

Old SQUARE TOES.

MR. URBAN, *Pall-Mall, Aug.* 3.

AS the conſequences of fires are of ſuch a ſerious and terrible nature, too much care cannot be taken to guard againſt them. I deem it therefore incumbent on me to make known the following circumſtance, as it may apprize many of an imminent danger, where they have probably no more ſuſpicion of it than I had.

Having occaſion to be frequently ſealing packets, that I might not give my ſervant the trouble of coming up ſtairs every time I wanted a lighted candle, I bought a phoſphorus match box, for the purpoſe of furniſhing myſelf readily with a light.

One day I dipped my match, rubbed it according to the directions on the cork at the bottom of the tin box, and it took fire; but the flame went out before I could light my taper. In conſequence I applied the ſame match, which was perfectly extinguiſhed in appearance, to the

the part containing the phoſphorus, preſſing it hard as uſual; when to my great ſurprize, the reſervoir of phoſphorus itſelf inſtantly caught fire. To extinguiſh it, I ſhut up the box; ſuppoſing in this ſtate the air being excluded, it moſt neceſſarily ceaſe to burn. Still, however, I heard a hiſſing noiſe in the box as it ſtood on the table: and this noiſe, inſtead of diminiſhing, continued to increaſe. Alarmed at this, I took up the box, in order to extinguiſh the phoſphorus by ſome other means, or to remove it to a place of leſs danger; but its heat was now ſo great that it preſently burnt my fingers, and occaſioned me to drop it on the floor. The green baize with which this was covered inſtantly caught; and the fire was ſpreading under it on all ſides with rapidity, in ſpite of my endeavours to ſmother it by trampling on it; in doing which I burnt the ſoles of my ſhoes, and ſcorched one of my feet; when one of my people came into the room, took up the box by the help of his doubled handkerchief, which it burnt, and threw it out of the window into the yard. We now ſubdued the fire between us, by tearing up the baize and ſmothering it as well as we could; but not before it had communicated to the floor itſelf. Had ſuch an accident happened in the night-time, when perhaps things of the kind are moſt frequently uſed, the event might have been deplorable indeed.

Though I hope this caution may ſerve to prevent ſimilar accidents with a chemical compoſition that burns more furiouſly than moſt, if not than any other ſubſtance, it may not be amiſs to add, that nothing is ſaid to extinguiſh phoſphorus ſo ſpeedily as urine. R. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 10.

THE account of an original picture of Richard II. found by Lord Lumley on the back of a door of a baſe room, and preſented by him to Queen Elizabeth, who directed Thomas Kneavet, keeper of her houſe and gallery at Weſtminſter, "to put it in order with the anceſtors and ſucceſſors," as ſhe told William Lambarde, 1601, is very curious. (See Thorpe, Cuſt. Roff. 91; Queen Elizabeth's Progreſſes, II. p. 42.) It may deſerve at leaſt the hazarding a conjecture, that it is the identical portrait ſtill exiſting at Weſtminſter, engraved, from a drawing of Griſoni, by Vertue, for the Society of Antiquaries from a drawing by Mr. Talman; and ſince by Mr. Carter, in his No. XIV. of Antient Statues and Paintings. Lord Lumley was, as her majeſty calls him, "a lover of antiquities;" and, as he rummaged up all the monuments of his own family, he might ſtumble on the portraits of her majeſty's predeceſſors. H. D.

Mr. URBAN, *W—n—k, Sept.* 5.

I DO not ſee (p. 713) that the Marriage-act is expreſs, that banns ſhould be publiſhed after the ſecond Leſſon, except in the Evening Service. The words are, "all banns of matrimony ſhall be publiſhed upon three Sundays during the time of Morning Service, or of Evening Service (if there be no Morning Service in ſuch church or chapel), upon any of theſe Sundays, immediately after the ſecond Leſſon." The words *after the ſecond Leſſon* may grammatically be extended both to Morning and Evening Service, or reſtrained to the Evening Service. I underſtand them in the latter ſenſe. It was not neceſſary for the act to direct where the banns were to be publiſhed in the Morning Service, as that was done already by the Rubric; nor does there appear any reaſon for an alteration to the ſecond Leſſon from the Nicene Creed. Beſides, the act left all the other publications unaltered, and might be preſumed to intend to leave this the ſame. But in the Evening Service it was proper to direct where the banns ſhould be publiſhed, there being no place already appointed.

Notwithſtanding the warmth of Chriſtianus (p. 728), I am of opinion that there is yet no neceſſity for training men on a Sunday. Public worſhip and religious inſtruction ought to be the chief employments of that day; and it is already too much engroſſed by temporal affairs. J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 6.

SERMONS *to any purpoſe* ſeem to have been firſt introduced into the Church of England by Dean Colet, who inſtituted the practice of interpreting and expounding Scripture, and eſpecially the Epiſtles of St. Paul, which contain the fundamental doctrines of ſalvation, inſtead of the barbarous ſcholaſtic divinity of the Scotiſts and Thomiſts. Theſe expoſitions of Scripture gained ground in the following century;

tury; a paraphraſe on a ſingle Pſalm, and the ſermons of Barrow and Tillotſon, laſted many days, and formed a folio of many pages. In the laſt they ſhrunk within the bounds of ſermons, and recapitulation of the preceding was principally found among the Diſſenters, many of whom have not yet quitted the diviſion of heads. Diſguſted with theſe laborious diſcuſſions, and ill qualified to ſupport them, modern preachers content themſelves with a theme or declamation. Q. Q.

Mr. Urban, *Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, Sept.* 9.

THE incloſed printed paper was uttered for a purpoſe it has certainly not effected. A place, therefore, is requeſted for it in your next Magazine, indulging me at the ſame time with the following ſhort obſervations.

At the preſent criſis, calling ſo loudly for exertion, magiſtrates have a bounden duty to rouſe the torpid, alarm the careleſs, and encourage every helping hand towards the public meaſures of Government. Now it ſeemed to me, Mr. Urban, that a gentle hint to the people called Quakers might incite ſome at leaſt amongſt them to ſtep forward with their money, and ſubſcribe as much for *love of the country at large*, as this neighbourhood knows they are ready enough to do individually for *protection of property within their own walls*.

It is hard to imagine all provident care, all due apprehenſion of evil, can be confined merely to ſelf in any human creature. Such diſpoſitions, if really exiſting, anticipate that deep Roman curſe, *ultimus ſuorum moriatur*. The actions of another authorize us to judge of motive: in fact, from theſe alone our opinion about every man muſt be formed; and in the affairs of the world it can ſignify nothing, when *Quakers publicly aſſert their own equal participation in a proper ſhare of human kindneſs*, whilſt they let no opportunity eſcape of ſhewing a total diſregard for mutual neighbourly good offices.

This demeanour directly leads to a matter well worthy the cloſeſt conſideration of the Brethren. Many writers declare, that our population has of late years been vaſtly beyond all former account. Admitting ſo much for argument ſake, let us reckon upon the ſame continuance for 30 or 40 years more, and the probable future neceſſity of diſmiſſing all ſuperabundant mouths to colonize; then, Mr. Urban, this momentous queſtion will ariſe, What portion of the people, what particular body or community is there in this iſland, more unworthy of our ſuffering to remain, than thoſe who would affect neutrality in the very hour of their country being invaded?

In that bitter hour, entreaty, tears, expoſtulation, will excite no feeling. this cold reply cloſes all conference; *the country not worth defending is not worth inhabiting.*

Yours, &c. William Perry.

"*To the People called* Quakers.

"A waggon belonging to one of the Brethren at Uxbridge, and another waggon of Mr. Mercet, were ſent loaded with flour for London. Upon the road, the former was ſtopped by thieves; the driver reſiſted manfully to preſerve his maſter's property, but was almoſt overpowered, when Mr. Mercet's waggoner came up to his aſſiſtance, and by *their united proweſs* the robbers were driven off without any booty.

"On a night, ſome time after, the caſe was reverſed—ſhamefully reverſed. Mr. Mercet's man was firſt attacked; he behaved as well as before, and the event ought to have been the ſame. A principle, however (for which I have no name), withheld any aſſiſtance from the Quaker's waggoner; and the conſequence was, that Mr. Mercet's man was quite overcome, robbed, and his waggon plundered. Afterwards the thieves at their leiſure tied the non-reſiſting driver of the Quaker's waggon, and carried off that whole cargo, waggon, horſes, and all. Æſop's Echo.

"Am I to be told the laſt waggoner acted right as a diſciple of George Fox? To do as we would be done by, is recommended in every religion, acted up to in very few: the writings of George Fox contain nothing repugnant to ſo old a command from Heaven. It is poſſible ſome wicked editor has foiſted in ſomething amongſt his precepts too capable of deceitful explanation. Surely the meek founder of your religion never intended the diſciples of Quakeriſm ſtill to receive benefits, and ſtill to be aſſiſted with kindneſſes, but never to beſtow or return any!

"Bonaparte has robbed the world from the borders of Denmark to the confines of Jeruſalem. When his myrmidons have ranſacked every treaſure in this country, will their pride and luſt of cruelty reſpect the modeſty of a Quaker's wife, or the virgin-innocence of a Quaker's daughter? What!

What! is a ſack of flour more worthy *your* defence, than the lives, honour, and purity, of father, mother, children, and all?

"If you *may* not arm, enable *your countrymen* who will—aſſiſt thoſe who, in deference and duty to his Majeſty King George and the Conſtitution of this happy country, allow the Brethren called Quakers to ſit down, every man at eaſe by his own fire-ſide; whilſt they go forth to repel *that robber* who would leave to no one man of any deſcription in this iſland the ſhelter of even the moſt wretched hovel to make a fire in. COMMENTATOR."

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 7.

NEAR the coloſſal ſtatue of Ceres, from Eleuſis, lately preſented to the Univerſity, and now placed in the veſtibule of the public library, is ſet a claſſical relick, conſidered as particularly intereſting to the members of the Univerſity—the Cippus originally raiſed on the tomb of Euclid, ſuppoſed the celebrated mathematician. It exhibits a philoſopher in his gown, with a roll in his left-hand. The inſcription is,

Euclid, ſon of Euclid, of Hermione.

Euclid, the diſciple of Socrates, was of *Megara*; and the birth-place of the mathematician was unknown.

Yours, &c. ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 8.

LET thoſe of your readers, who complain of cruelties towards man or beaſt, KNOW that *club law* ſtill obtains within leſs than a day's journey from the metropolis. It was firſt practiſed in a public ſchool as an inſtrument of education; and in leſs than four months prevailed, to the breach of matrimonial engagements and comforts. The wrong inflicted in the firſt inſtance was connived at by the managers of the inſtitution; thoſe in the ſecond were avenged by the rough muſick of the men and boys of the town, who are the beſt judges of right and wrong, and the diſtributors of public and private juſtice—for their amuſement. CIVIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 9.

I DO not know that, in order that the opinion of one writer ſhould be *confirmed* by another, it was neceſſary that they ſhould write in ſtrict chronological order. For S. H.'s other corrections, p. 706, I am obliged to him. My knowledge of *Macrizi* and *Vanſleb* is derived from the ſame memoir of Viſconti.

Shoe-*ſtrings*, p. 707, preceded *buckles* both among us and other people; and what the Homily tranſlates "unbuckling ſhoes" is in Mark i. 7, and Luke iii. 16, "looſing the *latchet* [or *ſtrings*] of the ſhoes;" and in Matt. iii. 12, "*carrying* the ſhoes." The verſion of the New Teſtament was ſomewhat prior to the Homilies.

The ornaments on Walſall font, p. 707, are the *five wounds*, or, as they are called in ſome printed Miſſals, *Redemptoris arma*: the croſs ſurmounted by the *crown of thorns*, the *ſpear* and the *reed* with the *ſponge* in ſaltire, and in baſe, or on each ſide the croſs, the *veſſel* that contained the *vinegar*, and the *lantern* which Judas is ſuppoſed to have brought. Theſe occur on many fonts and in many windows.

P. 708. The ſignals by fire are deſcribed by Polybius in his 10th book, and illuſtrated by M. Chevalier, with a diſſertation and plate, in Rollin's Antient Hiſtory, vol. VIII. p. 115—117, edit. 1736, 8vo.

P. 718. Whether we are to give credit to J. Britton or not, we muſt impute much *diſcredit* to Mr. Polwhele, if he has really deſerted his Devonſhire for his Cornwall friends. But to make Mr. P. ſpeak for himſelf requires no common degree of energy.

If Dr. Geddes's own account of his *double meaning* is to be accepted for a *retractation*, p. 718, his real character will receive no luſtre from it.

In the narrative of Lord Elgin's collection of antiques, p. 725, the Monthly Magazine of laſt month has uniformly tranſlated *Mr.* Hamilton *Lord* Hamilton, though it is well known he is the ſon of the Rev. Dr. H. archdeacon of Colcheſter, &c. &c.

Your Oxford correſpondent, p. 724, miſtakes in ſaying, that Mr. H. (meaning Mr. Henry Haliwell, of Brazennoſe, lately preſented by his college to the rectory of Clayton, in Suſſex) intends "ſhortly to *put into* the preſs his valuable edition of Strabo," inſtead of ſaying that what was left unprinted is in a fair way of being brought to a concluſion, and iſſued *out of* the preſs. If "moſt of your Oxford readers will recognize in Mr. H. the admired *Dr. T.* juſtly celebrated in one of the expreſſive effuſions of Mr. Heber's poetical Muſe," how *Mr. H.* can be *Dr. T.* is more than your common readers can comprehend, D. H.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 14.

I HAVE waited with impatience for this moment, to inform your readers, that my communication of the 20th of Auguſt laſt has procured me the pleaſure of knowing perſonally the worthy and philanthropic Dr. Hawes; to whom and the Humane Society I haſten to do ample juſtice, by declaring, that they have adopted every plan for the relief of perſons who have been, or may be, in danger of drowning in the New River, which the moſt ſcrupulous advocate for precaution can deſire. I cannot do this more effectually than by giving you an extract from a letter I had the honour of receiving from him, dated September 8. "To you, Sir, (and perhaps through your name) the following will have great weight, and eſſentially ſerve the Society, when I with pleaſure inform you (contiguous to the New River), the Bluecoat-boy, top of the City-road, and the Thatched-houſe, both at Iſlington, have been regularly appointed receiving-houſes, at an annual ſtipend, for ſeveral years.

"The proceſs, in caſes of aquatic ſuffocation, on a large painted board, and drags, are always at hand; though, in the caſe you mention, the people were inattentive. Farther, Mr. Sharpe, cloſe to Sadler's Wells, Iſlington-road, and the faculty of Iſlington, and Mr. Chamberlaine, are the medical aſſiſtants.

"I moſt ſincerely thank you for your humane obſervations on the cards. Immediately that minute I ſet about it, and hope to preſent you with ſome on a ſmaller ſcale, for pocket-books, in a few days. As obſerved above, the information now communicated with your name will have great weight with the publick, and may do good—*eſto ſemper felix ſerus cœlo redeas* will ever be the ardent wiſh of yours, &c."

I cannot but feel regret that all human exertions are neceſſarily defeated at times by the circumſcribed limits of our organs. In the caſe before related, I, with many others, was actually ſtanding in the very centre of the information wiſhed for; yet, ſuch is the perverſeneſs of accident, that neither of us had ſeen, or had been told of, thoſe houſes of reception, or of the numerous medical aſſiſtants in the neighbourhood. This circumſtance muſt be a ſtrong incitement to the man of feeling, to poſſeſs himſelf of one of thoſe cards to which Dr. Hawes alludes, that he may at a moment's warning take from his pocket-book the invaluable proceſs, which *may* reſcue, *through his means*, a fellow-creature from the graſp of ſudden death. That every individual of your readers, Mr. Urban, may apply for thoſe cards to the Humane Society, is the earneſt wiſh of,

Yours, &c. J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 15.

YOUR Magazine has hitherto maintained the character of a true Orthodox publication. The tendency of the letter, p. 729, upon the obſervance of the Sabbath (ſigned Chriſtianus), I ſuſpect, muſt have eſcaped your notice. The writer quotes our Saviour's words, "that the Son of Man is Lord alſo of the Sabbath; that the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath; that it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath-day." And from all this he infers, that the Sabbath-day ſhould be ſpent in acts of neceſſity or mercy, and not in *idle* devotion, as he calls it, and in a round of ſacrifice and ſervice. What he means by *idle* devotion, or by aſking you, "if it be not high time to do away ſuch fooliſh prejudices from an enlightened nation," appears pretty plain by what follows, where he gives broad hints that Sunday and Monday are held by him in equal eſtimation, and that Saturday is as good as either of them. Till authority equal to the above can be adduced, ſays he, "let us not in South Britain allow the traditions of men to make the command of God of none effect." As if our Lord had done away the obſervance of the Sabbath altogether; whereas, on the contrary, by pointing out caſes of exception, he confirms the law; which law ſtands as follows.

Upon the creation, God ſanctified the ſeventh day. He requires every man to reſt in his place on the ſeventh day. (Exod. xvi.) He orders that no work ſhall be done on the ſeventh day. (Exod. xx.) He requires it to be obſerved as a ſign between him and his people, upon pain of death. (Exod. xxxi.). And he orders a man to be put to death for picking up ſtones on the Sabbath-day. (Numb. xv.) The fourth Commandment runs thus: "Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day." Now, is the above writer prepared to prove, that the ten Commandments are not as binding upon us as they

they were upon the Jews? Or will he aſſert, that the fourth Commandment is leſs binding than any of the reſt? Do we not read (Acts xx), that the diſciples aſſembled on the Sabbath-day (firſt day of the week), as a thing of courſe, to break bread in ſacrifice, ſervice, and devotion? What I can gather from our Saviour's words, by referring to the beſt commentators, is this: 1ſt, that he himſelf had a diſpenſing power; and, 2dly, that the obſervance of the Sabbath was never meant in ſo ſtrict a ſenſe, as to reſtrain either Jew or Chriſtian from works of neceſſity or mercy. But we muſt not conſtrue into works of neceſſity what may as well be done on another day; nor ſhould we give too great a latitude to the term *doing good*.

With regard to training and exerciſe on a Sunday, I conclude our Legiſlature ſaw a neceſſity for it; but I could wiſh that they had ſet forth that neceſſity in the act, and not ſo abruptly have enacted what may give offence to many perſons of ſerious minds, who have been taught from their infancy to look upon Sunday with reverence, to attend church, and to ſtay at home that their ſervants and horſes may have a day of reſt. In the words of Lowth's Iſaiah:

"That have reſtrained their feet from the Sabbath,

"From doing their pleaſure on his holy day;

"That have called the Sabbath a delight,

"And the holy feaſt of Jehovah honourable,

"And have honoured it by refraining from their purpoſe,

"From purſuing their pleaſure, and ſpeaking vain words."

The next two lines pronounce a bleſſing on him who obſerves the Sabbath. See alſo Iſaiah lvi.

"Then ſhalt thou delight thyſelf in Jehovah,

"And I will make thee ride on the high places of the earth."

Nor is it the North Briton only that may take offence. The Church of England ſurely acknowledges the fourth Commandment, unleſs I have liſtened to her inſtructions in vain; and with ſorrow muſt ſhe behold an unprincipled rabble of barrack-builders, carriers, and ſtage-coach drivers, profaning the Sabbath without remorſe, and by degrees leading aſtray her children of the innocent village to follow their example, and to deſpiſe her law. The miſchiefs that ariſe from hence are incalculable; the everlaſting covenant between God and his people, that great diſtinction between Chriſtian and infidel, is in danger of being obliterated amongſt us. To whom, then, ſhall we look for help?

But if we will return to the wiſdom of our forefathers, and ſeek their God while yet he may be found, that God, who, when they cried unto him in their trouble, delivered them out of their diſtreſs; if we will but return unto him in ſincerity and truth, and obey (for to obey is better than ſacrifice) the ordinances of his Church, the gates of hell, I truſt, ſhall not prevail againſt her; though the cruel and implacable Aſſyrian preſs hard upon our coaſts, yet ſhall he not ſucceed; though he ſhake his ſtaff at us, yet the lofty ſhall be brought low, and Lebanon ſhall fall by a mighty hand.

Yours, &c. UNENLIGHTENED.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 16.

I ADMIRE the patriotiſm of your correſpondent Chriſtianus, more than I do his logic. If he had diſtinguiſhed between *neceſſity* and *convenience*, he might have ſaved himſelf the trouble of writing the letter in p. 729. It may, however, be proper to premiſe before I proceed, that I am neither a Scot nor a Methodiſt.

Chriſtianus aſks triumphantly, "are we, as the hearty alderman of Tower ward obſerved, to decline fighting if the enemy attacks or invades on a Sunday?" I reply, No; becauſe it is then *neceſſary* to fight. For the ſame reaſon, the Scots in our armies "do not refuſe to join in an action unavoidably fought on that day." I will add, neither do they, for the ſame reaſon, during an active campaign, refuſe on that day to march, or to perform any of the other duties of a ſoldier. Nor will a Scotch farrier, under ſuch circumſtances, refuſe on that day to ſhoe a ſoldier's horſe; though at home he would refuſe to perform the ſame office on that day for a traveller, when he ſuſpected his being on the road was not indiſpenſable.

But if we may fight on a Sunday, "why then," ſays Chriſtianus, "decline being on that day trained for fighting?" For this plain reaſon, becauſe it is not *neceſſary*. "Oliver's booted ſaints," ſays he, "carried their Bibles in their pockets to inſpirit them: but

but they did not look to them to train them by inspiration." It is true, a reverence for religion ought not to lead us to neglect human means. But this example is sufficient to shew us, that men may be brave and well-disciplined, without quitting their Bibles, or polluting the Sabbath. There are six other days in every week; and Britons may, by appropriating a small part of them to military exercise, soon become expert in the use of arms, and be able to cope with the proudest foe that can be brought against them.

It was fashionable some years ago, to sneer at the rigour of a Calviniſtic Sabbath, and to insinuate that they managed those things better in France, where Sunday was "not a day of idle devotion." But the horrors of the French Revolution, which was accomplished chiefly by the infidelity of the higher orders, the extreme profligacy of the lower, and the pointed disregard of all and every thing sacred, have opened the eyes of many a deluded Briton. Indeed I am persuaded, from what I know of the general disposition and sentiments of the people of this country, that very few volunteer corps will be either convinced by the reasoning, or influenced by the example, of the hearty Alderman of Tower ward. X.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 15.

IT was generally understood that an application was intended to be made to parliament, for an augmentation of those livings in the city of London which were fixed at certain stipends, so long ago as the year 1672 or 1673; and I believe, that almost all concurred in thinking that the situation of the incumbents of them had a just claim to consideration and relief.

In lately making enquiry concerning this matter, I learnt that such application had been made, and that this business was in its progress through the House; but that the gentlemen interested in it, with liberality and forbearance most highly creditable to themselves, desisted from further urging their claim at present, in consideration of the heavy burdens which the situation of the country at this time rendered necessary.

They, indeed, bear their full portion of these burdens, and perhaps with the *most limited* means of any order of men who hold the same rank in society.

Whenever this application is renewed, we can have no doubt that it will receive due attention from Parliament; and from the well known liberality of the citizens of London, there can be no question of their ready concurrence.

Every man who reflects a moment upon the difference of the value of money, which has taken place since the year 1672, must be sensible to the hardships of the situation of men who are obliged to maintain a respectable appearance in society, without any increase of income for more than 130 years.

Even at the time when the stipends of the incumbents of these livings were fixed, they were thought *barely* sufficient to maintain men in their situations. What then must it be in these times? By the excellent tables calculated with so much labour by Sir George Shuckburgh we learn, that such is the depreciation of money, that 562l. in the year 1800 were but equal to 208l. in the year 1672; and thereupon a living of 500l. a year now will not enable the incumbent to live, as could a clergyman on 200l. a year when the stipends of those livings were regulated.

Almost 80 years ago, when the proportion of money to that of the present times appears, by those tables, to have have been about as 260 to 562; this was already felt and noticed by a very ingenious and able calculator, who appears, however, to have been no great friend to the Clergy. After censuring the application of Queen Anne's bounty, and expressing his apprehensions that it might one day render the Clergy *too opulent*, he adds,

"There is another thing I shall likewise take the liberty of saying I do not like; and that is, the settling a certain annual sum of money in lieu of tithes upon the several parsons, vicars, and curates, in the parishes of the city of London which were burnt by the late dreadful fire. This was done by an act passed anno 22° & 23° Car. II. cap. 15.

"By this settlement there is not one of them has above 200l. *per annum* besides his glebe, &c. and several of them no more than 100l. *per annum*. Now, what sort of a maintenance will this be an age or two hence? Most assuredly, in time the clergy of the city of London will have the poorest livings

livings in the whole kingdom, if they remain upon the foot they now are. As trade and money increaſe from time to time, the expences of life muſt neceſſarily increaſe in proportion; and if ſo, is it reaſonable their livings ſhould remain the ſame? Experience has ſhewn us, that he who had 2cl. *per annum* 200 years ago, had as good an income as he who now has 100l. *per annum*. Therefore, I cannot help thinking that, inſtead of a certain annual ſum of money, a certain pound-rate ſhould have been ſettled, as ſuppoſe 8d. or 9d. *per* pound upon the rents of the houſes within each pariſh; and then, as it is very probable that rents will increaſe with other things, their livings would increaſe alſo, and conſequently their livings continue to be in value what they are, and that is no more than a *bare competency* for gentlemen to live in ſuch a city as London."—Supplement to Tables of Intereſt, Diſcount, Annuities, &c. by John Smart, of Guildhall, London, Gent. publiſhed in 1726.

If this was pronounced to be no more than a *bare competency* in the year 1726, what muſt it be in the year 1803, when, by the abovementioned tables of Sir George Shuckburgh, 100l. of that time is reduced to little more than 46l. And if we go back to the time at which thoſe ſtipends were fixed, 100l. then will be equal only to 87l. now; and no living under the fire act will exceed 74l. *per annum* of that time.

That an alteration muſt *ſome time* be neceſſary, all muſt allow; that the reaſons for it at *this time* are ſtrong and urgent, every one muſt ſurely feel. When the circumſtances of the country ſhall permit the city Clergy to renew their application, it will no doubt be duly conſidered. We juſt learn that the magiſtrates of Edinburgh have done themſelves much honour, by taking into their conſideration the ſituation of the Clergy of that city, and, in conſequence of the increaſed expences of living, have made ſo handſome an addition to their ſalaries, that they each now will have an income of 260l. *per annum*. The well-known liberality of the citizens of London will warrant our confidence, that in due time they will not be unmindful of this good and laudable example.

J. HOLTMAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Stamford, Sept.* 21.

THE alteration which your *highly-delighted* correſpondent E. E. A. p. 718, notices in the laſt edition of the Oxford quarto Common Prayer Book may be extremely proper; but have the Univerſities, or has the King's printer, authority to make any alterations? and ought alterations, even of the minuteſt kind, to be made in the Book of Common Prayer without authority, and information given to the publick what that authority is?

The Oxford printers have adopted an innovation in the Doxology of our Lord's Prayer with which I am *not* highly delighted; I mean the omiſſion of "and"—"thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory." This is not a literal tranſlation of σὲ ἐστιν ἡ βασιλεία καὶ ἡ δύναμις καὶ ἡ δόξα; and ſurely a literal tranſlation is not to be departed from but upon good grounds; and here is no ground whatever to go upon. There is no various reading*; and the Latin interpreters, including Tremellius's tranſlation of the Syriac, uniformly give the καὶ its full force. In fact, the ſolemnity and beauty of the Doxology is much increaſed by thus dwelling, by means of the "and," upon each particular acknowledgement made to God's honour.

We have a remarkable inſtance of the frequent repetition of copulatives in a paſſage in the celebrated Roman hiſtorian Livy, to which it gives great ſtrength, as, *me judice*, it does to the Doxology of our Lord's Prayer. Speaking of the effect which the luxury and diſſipation of Capua had had in enfeebling the troops of Annibal, he ſays, "Somnus enim, et vinum, et epulæ, et ſcorta, balneaque, et otium conſuetudine indies blandius, ita enervaverunt corpora animoſque, ut magis deinde præteritæ eos victoriæ quam preſentes tutarentur vires†," &c. And many other inſtances might be adduced of the uſe of copulatives both from Greek and Roman writers.

Yours, &c. JOHN GURGANY.

Mr. URBAN, *Butterwick, near Gainſbrough, Sept* 24.

I AM now come to the laſt tract which was publiſhed before the inattention of the publick convinced me of the neceſſity of relinquiſhing my plan, and putting a period to my communications.

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* The queſtion, whether the whole Doxology be an interpolation, is foreign here.

† Lib. XXIII. vol. III. p. 318, Tonſon's edition, 1749; vol. II. p. 274, Ruddiman's edition, 12mo, 1774.

The

The title of the tract is, "On Consumption of the Lungs; in which a new Mode of Treatment is laid down, and recommended to public attention; as having been found powerfully efficacious, particularly in the first Stages of tuberculous Consumption, before purulent Expectoration commences. With a few necessary Directions with respect to Regimen, &c. &c." I shall not take up much of your valuable Miscellany with pointing out the various causes of consumption of the lungs; nor the necessity there is of distinguishing between them, that each may have its proper treatment.

The practical information, then, chiefly relates to the earlier stages of common tuberculous consumption, in which the cough is attended with little or no expectoration, but commonly with pain in some part of the chest, difficulty of breathing, and sometimes feverishness. I shall not transcribe the cases therein mentioned, neither shall I lay down the forms of medicines adapted to them; but shall give one general form of medicine, which, if properly compounded and applied, will, I have no doubt, be found of powerful efficacy, not only in the early stages of tuberculous consumption, but also in common coughs, particularly when severe and obstinate.

Let ten grains of crude opium be well rubbed with thirty grains of mild volatile alkali, two drachms of syrup of white poppies, two drachms of volatile spirit of ammonia, and one ounce and a half of water, or peppermint, or anniseed-water. Of this, well shaken together, one tea-spoonful may be taken in cold water two, three, or four times a day, increasing the dose to one and a half or two tea-spoonsful, if necessary.

If the cough be slight, half the quantity of opium may be sufficient: if severe, the opium may be increased to 12 or 15 grains. In short, any of the articles may be increased or diminished as circumstances may require; and in many cases other active additions will be found necessary. These considerations I must decline entering upon. In fact, Mr. Urban, the ill-success which has attended my honest and anxious endeavours to excite the public attention to a subject which is so intimately connected with its own happiness, must be my apology for thus abruptly dismissing that subject, since it seems to be so unwelcome.

Will it be believed, Mr. Urban, that among the thousands, the *many* thousands of medical practitioners with which this island abounds, there are *not twenty* who have thought it necessary to enquire after improvement, or who have thought it a sacred *duty* which they owe to their friends, the publick, whose lives and constitutions are committed to their care, to neglect *no means* of acquiring every knowledge which may be conducive to their safety and happiness? And yet it is a fact!!!

When we consider that every one is liable to disease throughout the whole course of life; and that no one who is well to-day knows that he shall certainly be so to-morrow; when we consider that few pass through life without some, and many not without frequent attacks of pain or sickness, or both; when we consider the scenes of anxiety, of anguish, and distress, which many families repeatedly experience from sicknesses; when we consider the wide ravages of some disorders, the wretchedness and alarm which attend them, and the desolation and sorrow they leave behind; when we consider the thousands and tens of thousands which every year are swept away, and which every day, every hour, every moment, are suffering under the influence of some disease or other; and when we consider that nothing can give happiness where health is denied; it is needless to ask, whether the *improvement* of medical practice be an object of great, of national, of universal importance, or not?

If, then, a man comes forward professedly and solely for the purpose of contributing to so desirable an end; if he select those facts which extensive experience hath taught him to consider as valuable improvements in the art of combating disease, and restoring health; if he lays them before the publick, with the hope that they will be conducive to its happiness; is it right that he should be insulted by every hireling bravo, who magnanimously skulks into holes and corners, and stabs in darkness that he may strike in safety; while that publick, for whose happiness he labours, and for whose sake he suffers, looks on with apathy, or rather refuses him the least attention?

Perhaps it may be urged, as some excuse for inattention, that medical writers are actuated by various motives; and it is not always clear whether it be benevolence,

benevolence, ambition, or avarice, which governs the mind; and, consequently, that the publick has a right to hesitate, lest it grant that to the latter which is only due to the first. It happens, however, in my case, that neither the ambition of being thought a reformer, nor the prospect of gain, can be assigned as my motives; for, in 1799, I *published* my intentions of laying these subjects and others before the faculty *anonymously*; and it was *not before* I found that an author without a name was not attended to, that I determined to publish in my own name; and the price that was put upon each tract was such, that, if *every* copy of *every* tract were sold, they would *not* defray the expences of printing and publishing. What, then, was the motive which induced me to subject myself to much inconvenience, much trouble, and much expence, as an anonymous author, with a certainty of pecuniary disadvantage, if it were not a wish to be useful to mankind?

It probably will be asked, what there is of importance in the tracts in question which was not already before the publick, or was not known to the faculty at large? Should this question be proposed, I would reply by asking the following:

Has any author publicly recommended the volatile alkali, in consequence of having given it in hundreds of cases of *scarlet* fever and *sore throat* of the most alarming kind, with constant success, as well as in other *malignant fevers?* Has any author publicly directed calomel to be given to the amount of ten, twenty, fifty, or more than a hundred grains, if less does not succeed, conjoined with opium when necessary, in *inflammation of the bowels*; founding that recommendation on much experience of its powerful efficacy? Has any author proposed a similar mode of treatment in *strangulated rupture*, as having been hitherto constantly successful in a variety of cases of the most alarming kind; and as being, perhaps, the only method to be depended upon: an operation and reduction by no means placing the sufferer in safety? Has any author declared the volatile alkali and its preparations, internally and externally applied, have been invariably successful in many cases of *Erysipelas* of every degree, from the slightest to the most formidable kind; adding opium when necessary? Has any author recommended the volatile alkali in the *measles*, as having been attended with the most striking success in the many cases in which it has been administered; conjoining opiates if requisite? Has any author pointed out, publicly, a method of giving calomel with opium in general, in the *inflammatary rheumatism* and *gout*, in *pleurisy*, in *inflammation of the brain*, of the *eyes*, of the *lungs*, of the *stomach*, of the *liver*, the *kidneys*, &c. &c. in consequence of having experienced its most powerful efficacy in many, *many hundreds* of cases? Has any author declared the powerful virtues of the volatile alkali and the volatile spirit of ammonia, combined with opium, in the earlier stages of *tuberculous consumption*, in *catarrhs*, and *common coughs*, as having already preserved the lives of numbers; and as seeming to be calculated to save the lives of thousands and tens of thousands and tens of thousands more, if generally resorted to before the lungs have suffered irreparable injury? If any author has publicly recommended these modes of treatment in these numerous and most formidable disorders *before me*, there can be no difficulty in informing me his name, which will be the *first time* of my hearing it, and let these little tracts of mine be accepted in *corroboration:* but if no such communications have preceded mine, they certainly ought to have been attended to; their powers and real merits ought to have been ascertained, by fairly bringing them to the test of experience; and then, if they had been found of no real value, would have been soon enough to have damned them to oblivion. If a man teaches how to *tan* a *shoe-soal*, or *handle* a *dung fork*, the lords and lordlings listen with eager attention; if a journal is enriched with instructions how to *strap* a *razor*, or *mend* a *pair of bellows*, it is read with avidity as the essence of philosophy; if a man gives directions how to make *soup* from *bones*, *gristles*, and *potatoe-peelings*, or how to *place* a *candle* in the *stick*, the important instructions are *copied* into *every periodical* work, from the lordly transactions of a society to the humble daily paper; and *every eye* is *fixed* upon the *subject*; but, when I step forward to present to the publick what experience has taught me to esteem *valuably efficacious methods* of giving *ease* in *pain*, *health* in sickness,

ſafety for danger, and *happineſs* for miſery, to the thouſands and tens of thouſands who *every* day, and *every* hour, in *every* year, are ſuffering; *not an ear* is open, *nor* is *any one* diſpoſed to *give attention!* I do not pretend, indeed, that the ſubjects I have choſen are of *equal* importance with, or ſo adapted to the taſte of the times, as tanning a hide, ſtrapping a razor, or waſhing a ſkeleton; but ſtill I think them not altogether ſo inſignificant as to deſerve *no attention whatever*, but for the purpoſe of inſult. I muſt, however, except two or three; who, with that benevolence which does them honour, having ſeen the effects of ſome of the remedies I have propoſed, and the inattention of the faculty, have ſtepped forward and adminiſtered to the poor with the moſt flattering ſucceſs. Nay, I have two or three letters from the faculty, written with that *liberality* which ought *ever* to be *inſeparable* from the medical character, ſpeaking in the warmeſt terms of approbation of the modes of treatment I have pointed out in the many caſes in which they have been tried.

When I caſt my eye over the long liſt of diſorders in which I had ſomething new, and, I truſt, ſomething valuably ſo, to communicate and to recommend on the broad baſis of extenſive experience; I regret the occaſion which thus arreſts me at the very commencement of my plan, and that *general and marked inattention* which will prevent its ever being reſumed.

Many of the leading ſymptoms, which conſtitute the moſt diſtreſſing and dangerous diſorders, ariſe, *each* of them, from a *variety of cauſes*, although the apparent effects are the ſame; ſuch are, *fevers, inflammations, coughs, difficulty of breathing, pains of the head, face, ſtomach, bowels, &c. vomiting, purging, effuſions of blood* from the *noſe, lungs, ſtomach, bowels, bladder, uterus, &c. irregularities* peculiar to females, the *piles, dropſical ſwellings*, indolent *humours, boils*, difficulty of *paſſing the urine, flatulencies, nervous affections*, and a long etcetera. *Every one* of theſe ſymptoms may ariſe from *very different* cauſes, and *each* variety in *each* ſymptom demands its *appropriate treatment*. In ſeveral of the various ſtates producing *each* of theſe morbid ſymptoms, the modes of treatment I have adopted have ſo conſtantly manifeſted their efficacy, that I conceived the idea, that a free communication of them to the publick would at leaſt have been *attended* to with *complacency*; eſpecially if the deplorable inefficacy of the general modes of practice were for a moment taken into conſideration. The reception which I have met with however, at my *very out ſet*, has fully convinced me of the *fallacy of that idea*; without being attended to, my labours are in vain; attention I am *not* to expect; thus, then, my project is *abandoned for ever*. I beg leave, however, again to obſerve, that I do not mention theſe modes of treatment as infallible ſpecifics. I only ſay that, in every diſorder for which I have propoſed a remedy, *that remedy* has been repeatedly given, and as conſtantly has manifeſted its ſalutary power; and it was the conſtancy with which they produced thoſe ſalutary effects, in hundreds and thouſands of caſes collectively taken, which induced me to come forward to lay them before the publick. I will only add, that I hope the next who, regardleſs of his own eaſe and his own intereſt, ſhall volunteer in the ſervice of the publick, will meet with *fewer inſults and more attention* than I have.

I now, Mr. Urban, make my parting addreſs to you. You have been kind in lending me your aſſiſtance; you have faithfully laid the papers I have tranſmitted to you before the publick; you have admitted my deviations, and will, I hope, *this once more* ſuffer them; ſince it is the reluctance with which I ſee my endeavours to promote the happineſs of mankind fruſtrated by the moſt deſpicable of arts and moſt contemptible of men, and my wiſh ſtill, if poſſible, to reſcue them, that they may become uſeful, which makes me thus tedious, and thus to try every means of exciting the public attention to the means of promoting its own intereſts—its own happineſs.

In ſhort, I feel myſelf *greatly obliged*, and have a *pleaſure* in thus *acknowledging it*, and in ſubſcribing myſelf,

Yours, &c. E. Peart.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 21.

MR. GLASSE, in his excellent Sermon before the Sons of the Clergy, after drawing a pointed compariſon between the rewards and income of the miniſtry and the military, obſerves, "If, in taking upon ourſelves the ſacred office, we have reſpect but

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to the recompence of temporal advantages, we are of all men not only the moſt miſerable but the moſt infatuated;" and adds the following note: "On a late competition for a legacy of 100l. to be divided among ten curates, more than 40 candidates offered themſelves. Of the ten ſelected, the aggregate income appeared to be 308l. 10s. *per annum*, and the parties dependent on that income 84 in number; allowing *ſomewhat leſs* than 17d. for the weekly maintenance of each individual." (p. v.) If the reſidence which the late act requires of the Clergy, by impelling them to do their own duty, prevents their employing curates (tho' we have heard of incumbents preferring paying a good ſalary to a curate to performing their own duty, even when called up to reſidence by their dioceſan before this bill), what muſt be the caſe of a curate out of employ with a wife and family! True it is, a ſum was meant to have been appropriated for their relief by the wiſdom of parliament, which would thus have provided a double remedy, for the idleneſs of the richer and maintenance of the poorer Clergy. But will even this hold out a balance of income ſufficient to invite candidates for holy orders? Let us put a caſe. A young man, to whom, it may be, there is no objection but the want of worldly prudence, becomes deſperately enamoured of a pretty girl without a farthing of fortune, and careleſs in the extreme of his income, which with œconomy might ſupport a prudent couple and their children; and after being urged by the increaſe of family, and the as gradual decreaſe of income, and having in vain ſolicited or expected ſome profitable employment, determines, as a laſt reſource, to enter into the church. To qualify himſelf for this office, he retires for a time to the univerſity—with his wife and children; and at the expiration of this time experiences to him a cruel, but, in the judgment of the more conſiderate, a proper refuſal, from his dioceſan to ordain him—without *three years more of ſtudy*. Thunderſtruck at this injunction, and diſheartened into tears at the diſappointment, what comfort does he receive from his proud and giddy wife? With perfect *non-chalance*, "My dear, do not make yourſelf ſo uneaſy." She does not add the ſlighteſt offer to retrench her vanities of dreſs and attendance—but is as ready as ever to follow him to the univerſity, and there reduce his pittance to, it may be, that of the firſt curacy he can procure for a title, and on which it is poſſible he may end his days. Your tender heart, Mr. Urban, knows how to pity thoſe *egaremens de cœur* which Love produces in a young *enamorato* of any rank. But what ſhall we ſay to the vain and ſilly woman who has infatuated this youth with her charms, which are only perſonal, without a grain of mental attraction beyond the doatings of a huſband blinded by his fondneſs? In vain ſhould we offer to her the excellent picture drawn by Mr. Glaſſe of a pariſh miniſter's wife, ſupplying the place and maintaining the duties of the great, who "ſo generally deſert their country reſidence for the captivating luxury of the metropolis, or the crouded reſorts of faſhionable diſſipation." She has not the choice of the curacy for her huſband, which may be in a ſequeſtered village, with only ruſticks for her companions, and perhaps a few decent and unfaſhionable Clergy for her viſitants; without a curricle, a gig, or a double horſe, to tranſport her to the ſcene of ſcandal, the tea-table or card-party of a market or borough town; how dreadful her lot, and the fate in which ſhe has involved a fond huſband! Theſe are caſes which cannot come to the knowledge of the dioceſan before ordination. Happy is it, however, for the Church of England, that there is a dioceſan who exacts the due qualification, and "lays hands ſuddenly on no man." If the biſhops cannot or do not diſcourage ordination without mature reflection, and reſiſt the ſtrongeſt ſolicitation, for their own credit ſake; let them feel for the miſery their eaſy compliance entails on the inconſiderate herd of candidates for orders—from the hope of maintenance; let them enquire after the connexions, the families, the proſpects, of theſe unadviſed young men; who may thus, at leaſt, be ſaved the pain of ſtarving a wife and children on an imaginary income,

A LAYMAN,
zealous for the Credit of the Church.

*** P. 789. The late Earl of Briſtol, when in Italy, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a peculiarity of dreſs. He wore a *white hat* edged with *purple*, a coat of *crimſon ſilk* or *velvet* (according to the ſeaſon), a black ſaſh *ſpangled with ſilver* and *purple ſtockings*. It need hardly be added, what was the fact, that the good inhabitants of Naples, and other places, looked upon this fanciful ſuit as *the coſtume of an Iriſh biſhop*.

136, *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of* London, *for the Year* 1803. *Part I.*

THE Bakerian lecture of 1802 contains "Observations on the Quantity of horizontal Refraction; with a Method of measuring the Dip at Sea. By William Hyde Wollaston, M. D." To whom the Copley medal (which used to be confined to some particular paper) was adjudged for his *various* papers printed in the Philosophical Transactions, as if he had written *de omni scibili & de quove ente*; thus effectually preventing any speech from the President on the occasion. And they adjudged the gold and silver medals on the donation of Benjamin Count of Rumford to Count Rumford himself, for his various discoveries respecting light and heat.

Art. II. is a chemical Analysis of some Calamines, by James Smithson, Esq.; who observes, that, "if the theory here advanced has any foundation in truth, the discovery will introduce a degree of rigorous accuracy and certainty into chemistry of which this science was thought to be ever incapable, by enabling the chemist, like the geometrician, to rectify, by calculation, errors of his manual operations, and by authorizing him to discriminate from the essential elements of a compound those products of its analysis whose quantity cannot be reduced to any admissible proportion;" and that "a certain knowledge of the exact proportions of the constituent principles of bodies may likewise open to our view harmonious analogies between the constitution of related objects, general laws, &c. which, at present, totally escape us. In short, if it is founded in truth, its enabling the application of mathematicks to chemistry cannot but be productive of material results."

Art. III. "Experiments on the Quantity of Gases absorbed by Water at different Temperatures and under different Pressures. By Mr. William Henry."

Art. IV. "Experiments and Observations on the various Alloys, on the specific Gravity, and on the comparative Wear, of Gold; being the Substance of a Report made to the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council appointed to take into Consideration the State of the Coins of this Kingdom, and the present Establishment and Constitution of his Majesty's Mint. By Cha. Hatchett, Esq." The two questions principally to be decided were, 1. Whether very soft and ductile gold, or gold made as hard as is compatible with the process of coining, suffers most by wear, under the various circumstances of friction to which coin is subjected in the course of circulation? 2. Whether coin with a flat, smooth, and broad surface wears less than coin which has certain protuberant parts raised above the ground or general level of the piece? Mr. Hatchett and Mr. H. Cavendish began their experiments in the latter end of 1798, and completed them in April, 1801. Gold is alloyed with arsenick, antimony, zinc, cobalt, manganese, nickel, bismuth, lead, tin, iron, platina, copper, and silver; the specific gravity of gold being found, by these experiments, to be so extremely variable, according to the nature and quality of the metals which were employed, singly or conjointly, as alloys. The extremes of ductility and hardness being equally objectionable, it follows, that gold of moderate ductility must be that which is best adapted for coin; and, as nothing but silver or copper can be employed to alloy gold which is intended to be coined, whatever might have been the original motive for introducing the present standard of 22 carats, yet it appears, from the experiments lately described, that this proportion of 1-12th of the abovementioned metals is (every circumstance considered) the best, or at least as good as any which could have been chosen. There is, however, some difference in the quality of gold when alloyed with the standard proportion of silver, of silver and copper, and of copper, which requires to be considered. Gold alloyed with 1-12th of silver is of a fine but pale yellow, very ductile, easily rolled, and may be stamped without being annealed; consequently, does not require to be blanched: and, after the complete process of coining, the surface and every part remains of an uniform quality, so that, by wear, it does not appear of different colours; but the objections to this kind of standard are, the additional expence of the silver, the extreme pale yellow colour, and, from its great ductility, it is almost as liable to have the impressions obliterated

ted as thoſe on true gold. Gold made ſtandard by a mixture of ſilver and copper is not ſo ſoft as gold alloyed with ſilver, nor ſo pale; and, when annealed, does not become black but brown, may be rolled and ſtamped with greater facility, and appears to ſuffer leſs by friction than gold alloyed by ſilver only, or by copper; but, after the friction of circulation, is liable to appear of a deeper colour in the prominent parts. Gold alloyed with copper only is of a much deeper colour, ſlightly harder, but very ductile, if the copper be pure; ſuffers leſs by friction than gold alloyed with ſilver; but appears to wear more than gold alloyed with ſilver and copper, and, as well as that, appears, after certain wear, more or leſs copper-coloured, and is frequently and vulgarly ſaid to have been in contact with copper money, and has been refuſed from this appearance, on ſuppoſition of having been debaſed. Upon compariſon of the different qualities of the three kinds of ſtandard gold it appears, that gold made ſtandard by ſilver and copper is rather to be preferred for coin: but, as gold made ſtandard by copper alone is not very much inferior in its general proportions, it may be queſtioned whether the few advantages thus gained will compenſate the additional expence of the ſilver required for half of the alloy; and, indeed, any extraordinary addition of ſilver appears to be the leſs neceſſary, as there is commonly ſome ſilver in the gold which is ſent to the Mint, which, being reckoned as part of the alloy, contributes to produce thoſe beneficial effects which reſult when ſilver is purpoſely added.

"From a general view of the preſent experiments there does not appear to be any very great or remarkable difference in the comparative wear of the three kinds of ſtandard gold, all of which ſuffer abraſion ſlowly, and with much difficulty; and the difference of wear between the two laſt is certainly but inconſiderable. For theſe reaſons, and from the conſideration of every other circumſtance, it muſt be evident that the extraordinary loſs which the gold coin of this kingdom is ſtated to have ſuſtained, within a certain limited time, cannot, with even a ſhadow of probability, be attributed to any important defect in the compoſition or quality of the ſtandard gold; and all that can be ſaid upon this ſubject is, that ſome portion of this loſs may have been cauſed by the rough impreſſion and milled edge now in uſe, by which each piece of coin acts, and is acted upon by the others, in the manner of a file.

"The loſs thus occaſioned cannot, however, be conſiderable; for, the quality of the preſent ſtandard-gold is certainly that which is well adapted to reſiſt abraſion, eſpecially in the caſe of the friction of coin againſt coin; and this is ſtrongly corroborated by the obſervations of bankers and others who are in the habit of ſending or receiving large quantities of gold coin from any conſiderable diſtance. When a large number of guineas, rather looſely packed, have been long ſhaken together by the motion of a coach or other carriage, the effects of friction are obſerved chiefly to fall only upon a few of the pieces. But it is not a little remarkable that, though theſe are often reduced nearly or quite to the ſtate of plain pieces of metal, or blanks, yet, upon being weighed, they are found to have ſuſtained little or no loſs; and from this it appears that the impreſſions have been obliterated, not by an actual abraſion of the metal, but by the depreſſion of the prominent parts, which have been forced into the maſs, and become reduced to a level with the ground of the coin. Pieces of hard gold would not ſo eaſily ſuffer by depreſſion, but the real loſs would probably be greater, they being, in the caſe of the friction of coin againſt coin of ſimilar quality, more ſuſceptible of abraſion. Upon the whole, there is every reaſon to believe that our gold coin ſuffers but little by friction againſt itſelf; and the chief cauſe of natural or fair wear probably ariſes from extraneous and gritty particles, to the action of which the pieces may occaſionally be expoſed in the courſe of circulation. But ſtill it muſt be repeated, that the united effects of every ſpecies of friction to which they may be ſubjected, *fairly and unavoidably*, during circulation, cannot produce any other wear than that which is extremely gradual and ſlow, and ſuch as will by no means account for the great and rapid diminution which has been obſerved in the gold coin of this country.—The experiments on the various alloys of ſtandard-gold concur with eſtabliſhed practice and opinion to prove that only two of the metals, ſilver and copper,

are proper to be employed in the reduction of fine gold to ſtandard for the purpoſe of coin: but, at the ſame time, it muſt be allowed that the phænomena exhibited by arſenick, antimony, zinc, cobalt, nickel, manganeſe, biſmuth, lead, tin, iron, and platina, are, in many reſpects, remarkable, and demonſtrate the utility of a regular experimental inveſtigation of metallic alloys. Numerous cauſes influence the ſpecific gravity of metals; and, among theſe, it has been long obſerved that ſome metals, when added to others, generally produce contraction in the bulk of the maſs, or an increaſe of ſpecific gravity; but that other metals produce effects preciſely the reverſe. But it does not follow that each metal which produces contraction or expanſion, when added to others, ſhould conſtantly produce ſimilar effects, correſponding to the regular proportion of that particular metal.

"Gold of moderate ductility is the beſt adapted to the purpoſe of coin; and the real wear of ſuch coin is, in all probability, very ſlowly effected. So that a long period of time muſt elapſe before any conſiderable diminution in weight can be perceived.

"The experiments contained in theſe three ſections were limited to ſtandard-gold; and, allowing that ſome curious and inſtructive facts have been diſcovered, ſtill more might have been expected from an extenſion of ſuch experiments to gold, variouſly alloyed, in every poſſible proportion. But an immenſe addition to metallurgical ſcience would, in all probability, be derived from a comparative inveſtigation of the whole of the known metallic ſubſtances, formed into binary, ternary, and ſuch like combinations, proceeding from the moſt ſimple to the moſt complicated, and accompliſhed by accurate obſervations on the luſtre, colour, ductility, hardneſs, ſpecific gravity, and ſenſibility of the compounds. Our actual knowledge of the properties of metallic mixtures is certainly very imperfect, and has by no means kept pace with the rapid progreſs of modern chemiſtry. Few additions have been made to the compound metals employed by the antients. The various mixtures of gold and ſilver called Electrum *, thoſe of the Corinthian metal †, the varieties of bronze ‡, the compound of copper and zinc, now called braſs ||, the metal for ſpecula †, the metal called Argentarium ‡, in ſome meaſure anſwering to our pewter, the art of plating and of tinning §, and the proceſs of amalgamation ||, evince how great a progreſs has been made by the antients in the mixing and working metals. Much, however, remains to be done; and much may be expected from a regular and ſyſtematical ſeries of experiments on the properties of compound metals. For, excluſively of the immediate application of many of the alloys to œconomical purpoſes, it cannot be doubted that ſcience will derive other conſiderable advantage; our ideas concerning the properties of the metals, whether ſimple or mixed, will be much enlarged, and clouds of error, with the traditionary prejudices which as yet ſhade this branch of human knowledge, will be diſperſed."

This is one of the moſt intereſting papers we recollect to have for ſome time ſeen in theſe Tranſactions.

Art. V. "Obſervations on the chemical Nature of the Humours of the Eye. By Richard Chenevix, Eſq." In ſheep's eyes the aqueous humour is compoſed of water, albumen, gelatine, and a muriate, the baſis of which is ſoda; the cryſtalline humour of a ſmaller proportion of water, but a much larger of albumen and gelatine; the vitreous differs not from the aqueous in ſpecific gravity or chemical nature. Eyes of oxen and of men contain nothing different; but the difference in ſpecific gravity between the aqueous and vitreous humours is much greater in the human than in the ſheep's eye, and leſs in that of the ox. Hence it would appear, that the difference between the denſity of the aqueous and vitreous humours, and that of the cryſtalline, is in the inverſe ratio of the diameter of the eye, taken from the cornea to the optic nerve. It is not ſurpriſing that the cryſtalline humour ſhould be ſubject to diſorders, it being compoſed of animal matter of the moſt periſhable kind.

Art. VI. "An Account of ſome Stones ſaid to have fallen on the Earth in France, and of a Lump of native

* Plin. XXXIII. 4. † Ibid. XXIV. 2. ‡ Ibid. and c. 9.

* Plin. XXXIV. 10.
† Ibid. XXXIII. 9; XXXIV. 17.
‡ Ibid. § Ibid.
|| Vitruvius, VII. c. 7.

Iron

Iron ſaid to have fallen in India. By the Right Hon. Charles Greville." Mr. G. admits, as an eſtabliſhed fact, that "a number of ſtones, aſſerted to have fallen under ſimilar circumſtances, have preciſely the ſame characters." The credit of the heaven-deſcended iron reſts on the authority of the Emperor Jehanguire, who received, 1620, from the ſuperintendant of a diſtrict, a maſs of iron which fell from the air with a force that drove it into the earth, and, when dug out, the deeper it was dug the greater was the heat of the ground, and the iron might be ſuppoſed to have been taken from a furnace. The emperor would have made it into knives and ſwords, but it was too brittle, and was only rendered uſeful by mixture with other iron. If we believe the modern French aſtronomers, every meteor, vulgarly called a falling-ſtar, is a maſs of ſtone or iron.

Art. VII. "Obſervations on the Structure of the Tongue; illuſtrated by Caſes in which a Portion of that Organ has been removed by Ligature. By Everard Home, Eſq." The tongue is made up of faſciculi of muſcular fibres, with an intermediate ſubſtance met with in no other part of the body, and a vaſt number of ſmall glands; it has large nerves paſſing through it, and the tip poſſeſſes great ſenſibility, fitting it for the purpoſe of taſte. Whether the ſenſe of taſte is confined entirely to the point, and the other parts are made up of muſcles fitted for giving it motion, or whether the whole tongue is to be conſidered as the organ, and the ſoft matter which pervades its ſubſtance, and fills the interſtices between the faſciculi of muſcular fibres, is to be conſidered as connected with ſenſation, has not, it is believed, been aſcertained. The tongue, throughout its ſubſtance, has always been conſidered by phyſiologiſts as a very delicate organ; and it was believed that any injury committed upon it would not only produce great local irritation but alſo affect, in a violent degree, the general ſyſtem of the body. Mr. H. mentions a caſe of a gentleman whoſe tongue had been bitten with great violence, loſt the power of taſte at the tip, which was rendered completely inſenſible, and like a piece of board in his mouth, rendering the act of eating a very unpleaſant operation. From this caſe it appears that the tongue itſelf is not particularly irritable, but the nerves paſſing through ſubſtance to ſupply the tip, which forms the organ of taſte, are very readily deprived of their natural motion, probably from their being ſofter inteſtines than nerves in general, and, in that reſpect, reſemble thoſe belonging to the other organs of ſenſe. A bruiſe on the nerves of the tongue, ſufficient to deprive them of the power of communicating ſenſation, was productive of no inflammation or irritation in the nervous trunk, ſo as to produce ſpaſms, and led Mr. Home to believe that the nerves ſupplying an organ of ſenſe are not ſo liable to ſuch effects as thoſe which belong to the other parts of the body. In three caſes, one of them cancerous, he, by ligatures, removed portions of the tongue affected, without any ill conſequence; "a circumſtance which enables us to attempt with ſafety the removal of any part of the tongue which may have taken a diſpoſition to become cancerous." Hence he infers, that the internal ſtructure of the tongue is leſs irritable than almoſt any other organized part of the body; therefore, the peculiar ſubſtance which is interpoſed between the faſciculi of its muſcular fibres is not, in any reſpect, connected with the nerves which paſs through its ſubſtance to the organ of taſte, but is merely a ſoft medium to admit of greater facility of action in its different parts. The nerves of the tongue appear to be more readily compreſſed, and deprived of their power of communicating ſenſation, than nerves in general; and any injury done to them is not productive of diſeaſed action in the trunk of the injured nerve. If we compare the effects of compreſſion upon a portion of the tongue with thoſe of a ſimilar compreſſion upon the hæmorrhoidal veins when they form piles, or thoſe of the teſticle in caſes of varicoſe veins of the ſpermatic kind, which not only produce very violent local inflammation, but alſo a conſiderable degree of ſymptomatic fever, it is impoſſible not to be ſurpriſed that the reſults ſhould be ſo very different, ſince we are led to believe, upon a general principle, that parts are ſenſible in proportion to their vaſcularity, and that all the organs of ſenſe, when inflamed, are more exquiſitely ſo than any other parts of the body.

Art. VIII. "Obſervations on the Tranſit of Mercury over the Diſk of the Sun. To which is added, An Inveſtigation

veſtigation of the Cauſes which often prevent the proper Action of Mirrors. By Dr. Herſchel." Theſe are ſuppoſed to be, moiſture in the air, fogs, froſt, hoar froſt, dry air, Northern lights, windy weather, fine in appearance, over a houſe, the teleſcope lately brought out, confined place, hazineſs and clouds, focal length. But Dr. H. finds that, in order to ſee well with teleſcopes, it is required that the temperature of the atmoſphere and mirror ſhould be uniform, and the air fraught with moiſture; and that an obſervatory might be built in a damp ground. The reſult of his obſervations on the figure of Mercury during the tranſit ſhews not the leaſt deviation from a ſpherical form; ſo that, unleſs its polar axis ſhould have happened to be ſituated, at the time of obſervation, in a line drawn from the eye to the ſun, the planet cannot be materially flattened at its poles.

Art. IX. "An Account of ſome Experiments and Obſervations on the conſtituent Parts of certain aſtringent Vegetables, and on their Operation in Tanning. By Humphry Davy, Eſq. Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in the Royal Inſtitution." Theſe experiments were made with aſtringent vegetable infuſion of galls, Catechu, or terra Japonica, aſtringent infuſions of barks and other vegetable productions.

Art. X. Appendix to Mr. William Henry's paper (art. III.) "On the Quantity of Gaſes abſorbed by Water at different Temperatures and under different Preſſures."

Meteorological Journals kept at the Society's apartments.

137. *A Charge, delivered to the Clergy of the Diocefe of Lincoln, at the Triennial Viſitation of that Diocefe, in* May *and* June, 1803. *By* George Pretyman, *D. D. F. R. S. Lord Biſhop of* Lincoln.

IT appears that the Biſhop has proved the point reſpecting the Non-Calviniſm of the Church of England, and clearly eſtabliſhed the abſurdity of that ſhocking doctrine, ſo contrary to all the attributes of the Deity.

138. *A Sermon, preached at* Lambeth *Chapel, on* Sunday, March 27, 1803, *at the Conſecration of the Honourable and Right Reverend* George Pelham, *D. D. Lord Biſhop of* Briſtol. *By the Rev.* John Garnett, *M A. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty, and Prebendary of* Winchester. *Publiſhed by Command of the Archbiſhop.*

IN this diſcourſe, the text of which is 2 Tim. i. 8, the preacher laments that, in this affluent and highly-civilized nation, "the operations of a religious principle are rather *ſuſpended* than *rejected*, and its operations rather *eluded* than *deſpiſed*." . . . "Surely we may be allowed to ſuppoſe that the higher honours of the Church are conferred with at leaſt the ſame prudent regard to character and talents which directs the appointment to ſecular offices of truſt and importance. And, to the credit of our times, it may with truth be aſſerted, that the education of youth of all conditions, eſpecially thoſe of the higheſt rank, is at preſent regarded with a degree of anxiety and ſolicitude equal to its importance; and that, beſides the general improvement, with reſpect to diſcipline and emulation, in our ſeminaries of public inſtruction, an increaſed regard is now paid to ſtudies more peculiarly adapted to thoſe who are deſigned for the ſervice of the Church."

After pointing out the duties of a Chriſtian miniſter, Mr. G. endeavours to vindicate the appointment of men of rank to the firſt offices in the Church, not, however, without a caution, that "inſtances, no doubt, have occurred, even in its preſent limited and corrected ſtate of power and wealth, where it has been choſen as a profeſſion by men of powerful connexions, or of great talents and equal ambition, merely as a road to opulence and dignity, without a due regard to its aweful duties. To this poſſible evil we may, in addition to what has been already ſaid in defence of the general character and education of the clergy, oppoſe the paternal regard for the welfare of the Church, and the acknowledged piety of HIM from whoſe hands ſhe receives her prelates; convinced, by experience, that no conſideration of temporal expediency, no ſolicitations, however powerful or urgent, ever will induce him to place one in a ſtation of ſuch importance whoſe attainments do not juſtify the appointment." . . . "God," ſays St. Paul, "has not given his miniſters the ſpirit of fear, but the ſpirit of power, of love, and of a ſound mind. The ſpirit of power may, at this time, reaſonably be ſuppoſed to mean *that conſideration and influence which is annexed to the improvement of talents and ſuperiority of knowledge*; and thus, in the enumeration of the gifts

gifts received, is comprehended *an union of knowledge and abilities, of charity and devotion, of discretion and fortitude.*"

139. *The Evidence of Relation between our present Existence and future State; with References to Dr.* Paley's "*Natural Theology.*"

THE author, who signs himself S. YOUNG, says, in his advertisement, that "the following little discussion, as a literary work, is thrown upon the world perfectly defenceless. It is given simply as it came, the reflection of an evening. Not a word will be said for its academic *legitimacy*; its want of Greek and other learned quotation, its careless, awkward style, and its unstudied phraseology, will amply shew it to be a *natural* production. Under such *ill-bred* circumstances, the learned critick, it is feared, will not view it with any degree of satisfaction." We view it with different eyes, lamenting, with Mr. Young, who, we understand, is in the medical line, that Dr. Paley dropt short in an apparent uncertainty about a future state, "as if the proofs were interrupted; whereas it is impossible for any being to conceive a future state of himself unconnected with his own present and immediate existence. How is it, when he has passed through the class of being of this world, that a man is to be made sensible of his existence—but by Relation?—a Relation as intimate in spirit with his passed state as that which connects the first and last day of a month—if *he is not dead eternally.*" We should be glad to see Mr. Y's sentiments on another subject intimately connected with that which he has chosen. We mean *Consciousness*; the *continuance* of which, after existence is concluded in this world, has been doubted, or not attended to by many, but which, in our opinion, cannot be separated from Relation; any more than *restored* Consciousness can be made *continued* Consciousness.

140. *The Warning Drum, a Call to the People of* England *to resist Invaders. By* T. Newenham, *Esq. Author of* "*An Obstacle to the Ambition of* France," &c. &c.

WE have already reviewed several of Mr. N's publications respecting Ireland; the present is equally calculated for the good of Great Britain, as a caution against French insincerity.

141. *A Warning Voice; or, The frightful Examples and awful Experience of other Nations, submitted to the serious Consideration of the People of* Great Britain *and* Ireland; *with a true but short History of* Bonaparte. *By* George Briton.

IT is a common observation, that we should not paint the Devil blacker than he is; to which it may be answered, "Give the Devil his due." No more than this is done with the "foul fiend," who is here painted in his proper colours of Atheism, Blasphemy, Treachery, and Murder. The views of this "Warning Voice" are seconded in

142. *Strike, or Die! Alfred's first Letter to the good People of* England.

143. *A Letter to a* Roman *Catholic Gentleman of* Ireland, *on the Chief Consul* Bonaparte's *projected Invasion. By* Charles Butler, *Esq.*

SHORT and dispassionate; worthy its author.

144. *Reflections on the Causes of the present War, and on the Conduct of his Majesty's Ministers.*

145. *A short View of the Causes which led to and justified the War with* France.

THE arguments are the same in these two pamphlets as in several others which issue from the loyal Hatchard's shop; to which all true Britons must subscribe.

146. *Ode to the Country Gentlemen of* England; *reprinted from the Works of* Akenside, *and accompanied with a Preface and Notes.*

THE motive of Dr. A. is well known to have been to rouse in the country gentlemen of his day that spirit which the late and present wars have amply called forth—the defence of their country and constitution by their own volunteer exertions, without trusting to foreign mercenaries or our own standing army. In the first note we are informed that "the eagerness with which certain short publications, calculated for the lower orders of the people, have lately been bought up, proves that military thoughts are rising in that quarter. 30,000 copies of one of these publications, called 'John Bull,' have been sold within a few weeks; the very beggars come to the shops for them."

147. *Regulations of Parochial Police, combined with the Military and Naval Armaments to produce*

produce the Energy and Security of the whole Nation.

IT is propoſed that, while the executive government defends the country, every pariſh, every diſtrict, be charged with its own ſecurity, and be impowered, by the extenſion of an exiſting law, to regiſter its inhabitants and their general means of ſubſiſtence; to confine, puniſh, expel, and otherwiſe diſpoſe of all vagabonds; take cognizance of the characters and conduct of domeſticks, with a view to important regulations; to viſit all public and lodging-houſes; and command the perſonal attendance of all houſeholders, or their ſubſtitutes where they are females, aged or infirm, in forming a police, without any exceptions from rank, profeſſion, or employment, but thoſe ariſing from actual military or public duty, requiring abſence, or from atteſted indiſpoſitions, and neceſſary or occaſional journeys. To expand this general idea, and to render it intelligible and practicable, it may be explained in the outline of an act of parliament, on which authority alone it ought to be introduced.

148. Bonaparte; *an Heroic Ballad, with a Sermon in its Belly, which that renowned Warrior and moſt reverend Theologian preached at his Viſitation of the good People of* Egypt; *with explanatory Notes. By the Editor of* "Salmagundi."

THERE is a fund of humour in every thing this *Editor* undertakes. He keeps cloſe to the old Horatian rule, *Ridentem dicere verum*; and, if Satire be ever well directed, it is againſt ſuch monſters as it has here choſen for its ſubject. "If, in all warfare, it is of importance that the character of our enemy ſhould be employed, to ſhew that, if it be diſgraceful to yield even to a great and generous foe, no force of language can paint the degradation and ignominy of ſubmiſſion to the mercileſs aim of the baſe and upſtart deſpot who dares to menace our extermination. To the enormities which blacken his hiſtory, though deſervedly the theme of general indignation, the teſt of ridicule has been hitherto but ſparingly applied; yet ſuch a ſubject it is ſurely not enough "*tangere ſublimi flagello*:" and the writer is conſcious that the ſcourge of irony might here be wielded with far more energy and effect than his ability can give it. "For any purpoſe of this kind, however, it was neceſſary to revert to *Egypt*, the theatre on which our hero figured in his moſt diſtinguiſhed character, and where (if it were poſſible to define the limits of unexampled atrocity) we might be tempted to aſſert that he had attained the climax of turpitude."

149. *Directions for the Study of Divinity; in a Letter to a young Gentleman intended for Holy Orders. By the Rev.* James Bumiter, *Rector of* Iddeſleigh, Devon, *Tranſlator of* Pindar *and* Euripides, &c. &c.

MR. B. lamenting the imperfection of former directions on this moſt important ſubject, and that Bp. Warburton did not complete the work he ſo happily began in one of his Charges, very properly begins his directions with the firſt principles of moral obligation, and the whole ſcience of practical ethicks, as handled by the antient Greek and Roman philoſophers; and thence proceeds to their reſpective hiſtorians, rhetoricians, and poets. Claſſical learning, he ſays, and we muſt agree with him, has been decried "by a ſtrange and unnatural alliance formed between Atheiſts, Methodiſts, and Hutchinſonians; and, by the neglect of it in France, an opening was made for the frothy impiety of Voltaire, the daring atheiſm of Helvetius, and the hypocritical cant, perverſe ſophiſtry, and paradoxical ſcepticiſm, of Rouſſeau." Againſt Materialiſm Dr. Cudworth's "Intellectual Syſtem" is the beſt antidote; and againſt Atheiſm Dr. Bentley's Boyle's Lectures. Stillingfleet's "Origines Sacræ" to illuſtrate the Moſaic Hiſtory, with Roland's Paleſtina and Jewiſh Antiquities, and Godwin's Moſes and Aaron, and Abbé Fleury's curious book on the Manners of the Iſraelites; Spencer, "De Legibus Hebræorum," and Warburton's "Divine Legation." The hiſtorical books of the Hebrews will derive illuſtration from the Travels of Shaw and Pococke, or Harman's Obſervations, Selden "De Diis Syriis," Prideaux's Connexion, and the Univerſal Hiſtory. As a prelude to the prophetical parts of Scripture, Mr. John Smith's Sermons on the Nature of Prophecy, the latter part of Prideaux's Connexion, Sir Iſaac Newton on Daniel, Biſhop Newton on the Prophecies, and Mede's immortal work. For the Chriſtian diſpenſation, Grotius "De Veritate," Locke's Reaſonableneſs, and Addiſon's Evidences

Evidences of the Chriſtian Religion; Dr. Clarke's Sermon on Natural and Revealed Religion; Jones on the Canon of the New Teſtament; the two firſt volumes of Lardner's "Credibility of the Goſpel Hiſtory;" and Beauſobre and L'Enfant's Introduction to the New Teſtament; Clarke's Paraphraſe, and Macknight's Harmony; Benſon's fine Paraphraſe on the Acts of the Apoſtles; Dr. Taylor on the Romans, if he did not deny the Atonement, on which account Mr. Locke, a leſs diffuſe commentator, may prove a ſafer guide. For the other Epiſtles, Mr. Pierce; and the learned work of Dr. Sykes, on the Epiſtle to the Hebrews, is well worthy ſerious attention. For the Doctrines of the Church of England, Hooker's "Eccleſiaſtical Polity," Pearſon on the Creed, and Wheatley on the Common Prayer; and for explanation of the Articles, Burnet, Bennet, and Pretyman. For the Reformation, Gianoni's Hiſtory of Naples, Burnet, Father Paul's Hiſtory of the Council of Trent, Jortin's Life of Eraſmus, and Robertſon's Hiſtory of Charles V. Againſt Atheiſts and Deiſts, Leland's View of the Deiſtical Writers, Warburton's Anſwer to Bolingbroke, Bentley's "Philelentherus Lipſienſis." On Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, Moſheim and Jortin, if the latter had fewer prejudices againſt the Fathers. On the Pſalms, Mr. B. knows no commentary that he can ſafely recommend. "Horne's is, to ſpeak in the mildeſt terms, a very ſuperficial work; his mind was naturally feeble, and his judgment vitiated by an early attachment to the wild and enthuſiaſtic opinion of Hutchinſon." On the Hebrew and Oriental poetry, Lowth's Poetical Lectures, and Jones's "Poeſeos Aſiaticæ Commentarius." Perhaps the nobleſt ſyſtem of Chriſtian morals may be found in Scott's "Chriſtian Life." "The Whole Duty of Man" is a work of equal merit. Dr. Barrow's Sermons, Butler's Sermons and Analogy, Warburton's Julian, Weſt on the Reſurrection, Lyttelton on the Converſion of St. Paul, Nelſon's Works, Lord Clarendon's Moral and Religious Eſſays, Gray's Key to the Old, and Percy's to the New Teſtaments, Stanhope on the Epiſtles and Goſpels, and Lucas on Happineſs, complete the catalogue of Mr B's own reading and recommendation: many others being omitted, to avoid perplexing his friend with many on the ſame ſubjects.

150. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of* Wormley, Herts, *on* Sunday, July 10, 1803. *By the Rev.* Thomas M'Culloch, *Rector; which, being peculiarly appropriate to the preſent Criſis, is publiſhed at the Requeſt of his Audience*

THIS ſermon, conformably to the motives for its publication, from 2 Cor. xiii. 11, warmly recommends Chriſtian union in theſe critical times.

151. *Zeal and Unanimity in the Defence of our Country recommended, in a Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of* Great Baddow, Eſſex, *on* Sunday, July 24, 1803; *publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Pariſhioners. By* A. Longmore, *LL. B. Vicar.*

THIS companion to the preceding (whoſe text is Matt. xii. 25) cannot be better recommended than in the words of the moſt grateful acknowledgments of the pariſhioners, in veſtry aſſembled, on the Saturday following: "The plain and ſound morality, the loyalty and patriotiſm, as well as the truly Chriſtian duties of brotherly love which we owe to each other, ſo ſtrongly and feelingly enforced by example united with precept, have had, we truſt and hope, their due effect on all and each of us. We therefore earneſtly requeſt you will allow it to be printed, to enable us to have a reference to what we have ſenſibly felt when inſtructing our children in the duties which they owe to their King and Country; that, following the example of their fathers, they may, when grown up to manhood, adopt their firm and ſolemn determination, to find their grave on the laſt foot of their native ſoil, rather than be the dupes of Gallic perfidy, or the reluctant ſlaves of Corſican deſpotiſm." Upwards of 300 copies of the ſermon were immediately ſubſcribed for. The balance, if any, over the expence of publication, is to be applied toward defraying the contingent expences of the Great Baddow Volunteers.

152. *Obedience to Government, Reverence to the Conſtitution, and Reſiſtance to* Buonaparte. *A Sermon, preached at* Bury St. Edmund's, *before the Right Honourable Lord Chief Baron* Macdonald, *and the Honourable Mr. Baron* Hotham, *at the Aſſizes held there,* July 29, 1803. *By the Rev.* Charles-Edward Stewart, *M. A. Chaplain to the Sheriff. Publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Sheriff and the Grand Jury.*

FROM St. Paul's advice to Titus (Tit. iii. 1.) the preacher lays it down as a fundamental poſition, that obedience

dience to Government is a Chriſtian virtue, and that it is the buſineſs of Miniſters to inculcate the fundamental obligations of Religion. When they have eſtabliſhed the great law of piety to God, and obedience to his commands, in whatever particular he has directed this diſpoſition to be exerted, it will be proper for them, in *his* name, and by *his* authority, to require the performance. We can fix no principle of virtue in the heart upon any other foundation than the will of God. Religion is the foundation of all Government, and that alone by which it can ſubſiſt. Our religion and civil eſtabliſhment are ineſtimable bleſſings. "It is our duty to concur with our governors in purſuing the great ends of Government, procuring the ſecurity and welfare of the whole community, promoting order and unanimity, diſcouraging immorality, profaneneſs, and every kind of vice. Theſe are our common and our conſtant duties; but energies of a different nature are required at this tremendous criſis, when we are menaced with the loſs of all that is dear and ſacred by an enemy who unites in himſelf every quality that is dangerous, deſtructive, and deteſtable, and who is at once the reproach, the ſcourge, and the execration of the world;—*the violator of treaties, the plunderer of defenceleſs and neutral nations, the oppreſſor of his allies, the murderer of his priſoners, the poiſoner of his ſick, the profeſſor and diſbeliever of all religions, apoſtate from his Saviour, and blaſphemer of his God.*"

Of ſuch an enemy too ſtrong a portrait cannot be given; and it is incumbent on Engliſhmen to loſe no opportunity to preach out, pray out, write out, and fight out ſuch an uſurper and invader of their own and the world's rights and liberties. This is the true and only way to play the men for our people, and for the cities of our God.

The profits ariſing from the ſale of this ſermon were to be given to the boat's crew of the Naiad frigate, who turned out volunteers, and brought off a French national ſchooner, La Providence, from the Saints, in the bay of Breſt, July 8, 1803; and near 900 copies, at 1s 6d. each, were immediately ſubſcribed for.

153. *Reflections on the political and moral State of Society at the Cloſe of the Eighteenth Century.* By John Bowles, *Eſq. Author of "Reflections on the political State of Society at the Commencement of the Year* 1800," &c. &c. &c.

MR. B. continues to vindicate the rejection of the perfidious offers of peace from France, and to encourage the exertions of Great Britain againſt them, by the conſolation, that, if ſhe could not command ſucceſs, ſhe would poſſeſs the rival conſolation of knowing that ſhe had deſerved it. "The moral ſenſe has been enfeebled to a degree which threatens its total extinction. Conſcience ceaſes to reſtrain crimes, and to excite indignation againſt thoſe of others. Moral anger has ceaſed to exiſt; and crimes are viewed without horror. That ſhocking conſpiracy againſt Religion, Order, and Government, the French Revolution, has been openly defended in this country. Education is conſidered as not a ſtate concern. To this country it properly belongs to ſet the example of *a general reformation.*" The origin of the war between France and the other powers of Europe is ſhewn to have been, in the firſt inſtance, an attack made by France upon all eſtabliſhed governments, and all civilized ſociety. "In ſuch a war all ſtates have but one intereſt, one duty; but one alternative attends all civilized ſociety—either to triumph over its implacable enemy, or to be cruſhed beneath his unappeaſeable fury." (p. *92.)

Mr. B's work is divided into three parts; the firſt reſpects the rejection of Bonaparte's overtures for peace, at the commencement of the year 1800; the ſecond dwells on the general and pervading ſpirit of profligacy in the Revolution of France; but the third returns again to a particular point, begins a freſh courſe of pages, and conſiders the origin of the war, as ſtated by Talleyrand, in Bonaparte's overtures.

154. *Unanimity recommended.* By William Burdon, *M. A.*

MR. B. formerly held an opinion more favourable to Bonaparte than he does ſince the Treaty of Amiens, which has, as we all along ſuppoſed it would, changed the conduct of Bonaparte, who threw off the maſk with regard to his deſigns on Egypt, and the integrity of the Turkiſh empire: not content with making France the firſt power in Europe, he was determined to dictate to

to England terms of her connexion with other nations, or, in ſhort, to reduce her to inſignificance, the moſt effectually to eſtabliſh the controul of France. "To prove his ſincere deſire of peace, and the innocence of his intention towards England, he ſhould at once have conſented to our keeping Malta: for, if his deſigns are honeſt, why give ſo many indications to the contrary, and yet refuſe that iſland as a pledge of his ſincerity? Whenever two men tell different ſtories about the ſame fact, it is plain that one of them muſt tell a lie; why then did he and his miniſter Talleyrand differ in their accounts of Sebaſtiani's miſſion? Becauſe they wiſhed to diſguiſe the truth; and the reaſons of neither were ſatisfactory. For, why ſhould a man, whoſe errand is merely commercial, give ſo many military ſtatements? and, allowing his purpoſe to be military, how did his report tend to contradict the ſtrong facts which Sir R. Wilſon, and, after him, Dr. Wittman, have aſſerted? The modeſt intention of the Chief Conſul, expreſſed in the laſt letter of Gen. Andreoſſi, to reſtrain himſelf to the internal adminiſtration of France, and give up the thoughts of extending his foreign poſſeſſions, is like the wolf telling the ſheep, while his mouth is beſmeared with blood, and his teeth grinning for ſlaughter, that he means to live peaceably at home upon graſs, and deſtroy them no longer. But beaſts of prey cannot ſo ſoon forget the taſte of fleſh. It is not from the conſideration of ſingle facts, though each of them is ſufficiently ſtrong, but from the aggregate of the whole, that we muſt form our opinion of Bonaparte's hoſtility. The preſent war, then, it may be ſeen, ariſes out of the right which every nation has to maintain its own independence, and to ward off threatened danger." (p. 14.)—"Our Miniſters muſt ſtop at no half-meaſures, no indeciſive attempts, no ill-digeſted ſchemes of annoyance; they muſt be reſolute, deliberate, and perſevering, in the efforts they mean to uſe againſt the enemy, and explicit in declaring the ſupport they expect from the people: they muſt not diminiſh our danger, nor abate our hope of ſucceſs; they muſt lay aſide all private jealouſies, party diſtinctions, and intereſted conſiderations, in the appointment of thoſe who are to conduct the operations of the war, and employ men of talents wherever they are to be found: the ſafety of the country is committed into their hands; and, if they miſemploy our confidence, their reſponſibility, or even their puniſhment, will be no atonement for the calamity their country may ſuſtain by their guilt. Let them truſt for our means both of offence and defence to our fleet alone." (p. 16.)

155. *Political Eſſays on popular Subjects.*

THE Eſſayiſt ſhall be his own Reviewer: "He is almoſt aſhamed to ſay how much the execution of his plan has been inferior to his hopes and his deſign; and, were it not that he ſtill believes the plan itſelf to be good, and that the ſituation of the world continues to call for every aid in defence of controverted truths, he would ſcarcely be tempted to ſubmit theſe diſquiſitions to the eyes of the publick. Theſe eſſays form, as it may be ſuppoſed, but a ſmall part of the original ſcheme which floated in the author's mind when he ſat down to the taſk of compoſition. Whether or not he may be induced to proceed in the execution of his plan may depend, in ſome meaſure, on the manner in which theſe attempts are received by that portion of the publick whoſe commendation or cenſure he is alone ſolicitous to deſerve or avoid. As the following pages contain ſome few alluſions of a local and temporary nature, which refer to a prior ſtate of affairs, both at home and abroad, it may be proper to obſerve, that they were long ago prepared for the preſs, but that a chain of accidental circumſtances contributed to retard their publication." (Pref. p. x—xii.)

156. *Thoughts on the beſt Mode of carrying into Effect the Syſtem of Oeconomy recommended by His Majeſty's Proclamation*, 1800.

THE author (who ſubmits to our candour this his firſt literary eſſay), convinced of the accuracy of the parliamentary ſtatements of the deficiency of the laſt crop, the point to be aſcertained not being the quantity of corn, but the proportion the crop bore to an average crop, has enforced the royal proclamation on himſelf, by *eating no bread*, and only half his uſual quantity of meat. His other rules of abſtinence (except a preference of fiſh to meat) are not different from what have been repeatedly preſcribed in print and converſation, and practiſed in moſt families.

milies. "In order to enable the housekeeper and master of a family to carry such plans of œconomy into effect, it is absolutely necessary to address myself next to his servants. To them I say, that, of all descriptions of people in this kingdom, *they* are the most fortunate, and ought to be most contented; *they* are completely beyond the reach of the present calamities; the mechanick and labourer, and many other persons, who are their equals in birth and station, are now in the greatest want of the necessaries of life; even their masters are, in proportion to their ranks, reduced to considerable difficulties: from the highest to the lowest, the advance in price in all the necessaries of life is severely felt, *except by servants*; the price of meat or bread is, to *them*, a matter of no concern; *they* are sure to find, at the usual hours, a table spread with a plentiful and comfortable meal, whether meat is 4d. or 1s. per pound: except from curiosity, they may go from the beginning of the year to the end of it without knowing whether it is one or the other. To them, therefore, I say, that, at all times to be wasteful, and not to turn to the best account the food that is allowed them, is absolutely a crime; but, at the present period, it is an hundredfold crime: they waste not only their master's property, which, when they reflect that every meal they eat costs him twice what it should, is a most wicked neglect of his interest; but *they also waste the public stock of provisions*, and, should times grow worse, and a famine ensue, they, though hitherto the *least* sufferers, will then, most assuredly, become the *greatest*." (p. 16.)

Our author pays a proper tribute of praise to the general good conduct of his poor countrymen, p. 27. Parliament ascertained, from the best possible authority, that the harvest of 1800, when it came to be threshed out, did not yield, by one fourth, what it should have done; and it was notorious that the harvest of 1799 was still more deficient. Lastly, whether scarcity be real or artificial, œconomy is the best remedy, and will even conduce to force the monopolizing farmer to deal out his grain more freely.

So much has been said and written on the subject, that we have only now to apologize for the late appearance of this article in our Review; but the advice it gives may at any time be useful.

157. *A Sermon, preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, in the Cathedral Church of* St. Paul, *on* Thursday, May 12, 1803. *By the Rev.* George-Henry Glasse, *M. A. late Student of* Christ Church, Oxford, *Rector of* Hanwell, Middlesex, *and Domestic Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of* Cambridge.

MR. G. takes new ground as a recommendation of this excellent institution—in contrasting the comforts of Marriage with the horrors of Celibacy; from which, as well as from many other evils, the Reformation delivered this nation. Though, by the rapacity of many, it too much contributed to lessen the incomes of the clergy, the liberality of Charles II. instituted, and that of Queen Anne extended, the designs of this Society. Mr. G. pathetically paints the comforts which a parochial minister's wife has it in her power to distribute around her neighbourhood; "when, with some splendid exceptions, the country residences of the great are so generally deserted for the captivating luxury of the metropolis, or the crowded resorts of fashionable dissipation."

"On a late competition for a legacy of 100l. to be divided among 10 curates, more than 40 candidates offered themselves. Of the 10 selected, the aggregate income appeared to be 308l. 10s. per annum, and the parties dependent on that income 84 in number, allowing *somewhat less than* 17*d.* for the weekly maintenance of each individual." (p. *v.*)

158. *Brief Commentaries upon such Parts of the* Revelations *and other Prophecies as immediately refer to the present Times: in which the allegorical Types and Expressions of these Prophecies are translated into their literal Meanings, and applied to their appropriate Events; containing a Summary of the Revelation, the prophetic Histories of the Beast, of the Bottomless Pit, the Beast of the Earth, the grand Confederacy, or* Babylon *the Great, the Man of Sin, the little Horn, and* Antichrist. *By* Joseph Galloway **, Esq. formerly of* Philadelphia, *in* America, *Author of Letters to a Nobleman, and other Tracts on the* American *War.*

THE great object of these Commentaries is to shew, that the apocalyptic vials represent the revolutionary state of

* With much regret we have to announce the death of Mr. G. which happened at Watford, Aug. 29. See our Obituary of the present month.

France,

France. First vial, the dreadful plagues which fell upon France, and *led* to the deſtruction of the monarchy, the death of the king, and the eſtabliſhment of *atheiſm*. Second vial, the fall of *papal Rome*. Third vial, the plagues and ravages lately ſuffered by *Papal Germany*. Fourth vial, the final overthrow of the monarchy, the *death* of the king, the ſubſequent reign of terror, and the *deſtruction* of the terroriſts, or principal leaders and authors of the revolution. Fifth vial, the *fall* of the atheiſtical and revolutionary power of France. Sixth vial, the fall of the *Ottoman empire*, and the *Mohammedan apoſtacy*. Seventh vial, the dreadful plagues of the wrath of a juſt, offended, and long-forbearing God, upon a great confederacy of pagans, apoſtates, and atheiſts, which ſhall conſpire to make one great effort to deſtroy the Word of God, and prevent the coming of Chriſt, together with the utter deſtruction of this confederacy; and all this preparatory to the firſt reſurrection, and the ſecond coming of Chriſt to reign upon the earth. Chap. XVII. contains a minute *deſcription* of that great confederacy. Chap. XVIII. announces the decree for its utter *deſtruction*. Chap. XIX. contains a beautiful and ſublime deſcription of Chriſt, of his coming to unite with his Church, and to exerciſe the decree paſſed againſt the Satanical conſpiracy, &c. &c. &c.

The detail of all theſe proofs would far exceed our limits; much leſs can we enter into an examination of them, or how far *Paris* is "the great city compared ſpiritually to Sodom and Egypt, two countries, the one remarkable in antient times for a total corruption of morals, the other as being the origin of heathen idolatry—ſome great city remarkable among its contemporaries for the like depravity and wilful ignorance of a true God, for neither of which Papal Rome has been remarkable; but apply the compariſon to Paris, and we ſhall find the deſcription ſtrictly juſt. It is a city where alſo (or again) our Lord was crucified; a mark no leſs pointed at Paris than thoſe already treated of, but by no means applicable to Rome. The advent and atonement of Jeſus Chriſt form an eſſential part of the papal creed; but if we turn our eyes to Paris, we ſhall there find that the Son of the Moſt High God, the glorious Redeemer of the world, has been reviled and abuſed, and by the higheſt authority of the ſtate in the public Convention denounced as an *impoſtor*. The *people* of France and the ſurrounding *nations* have already ſeen the "dead bodies" of the two witneſſes, or the eſſential truths of the Chriſtian religion, in utter diſuſe, and without life and influence, in the city of Paris during "three days and a half," which in prophetic language is three *years* and *a half*, i. e. *from the time of the final expulſion of the clergy* (when all practical religion ceaſed in France) *to the date of the decree for tolerating all religion*. If we date the *commencement* of the period of the entire ſuppreſſion of the truths of the two Teſtaments in Paris from the final exile and laſt maſſacre of the clergy, near the end of September 1792, and the *termination* of it at the decree for the toleration of all religions, in the end of March 1796, we cannot but diſcover both the time of the death and reſurrection of the two witneſſes. (p. 96—102.) The woman delivered of a man-child, ch. xi. 2—5, is underſtood by Mr. G. as the Church at the time of the *Reformation*; and flying into the *wilderneſs* of Mahomedan ſenſuality and Papal idolatry till at the Reformation, Michael and his angels, overcame Satan and his angels. She fled again for *a time and times and half a time* from the great flood caſt out of the ſerpent's mouth, which Mr. G. explains of the *French Convention*; and the dragon went to make war with the *remnant of her ſeed*, which *keep* the commandment of God, and *have* the teſtimony of Jeſus—of GREAT BRITAIN. The beaſt of the earth aſcending out of the bottomleſs pit, ch. xiii. contains the hiſtory of the *revolutionary power of France*, as the beaſt riſing out of the ſea is a figure of the Church of Rome (p. 160—168); the meaſures adopted by both are compared (p. 176—180.) "The number of the beaſt is counted in the Latin name of *Louis*, LVDOVICVS, of which name 16 monarchs have governed France. The number of the name of the man and the number of the beaſt *are* exactly the ſame, and the number of both, expreſſly and wonderfully foretold 1700 years ſince, is *ſix hundred threeſcore and ſix*." (p. 208.) The ſeven vials are illuſtrated (p. 221—259.)—After the impriſonment of Satan, and the coming of Chriſt to reign during the Millenium, the Jews will be reſtored.

stored. (p. 318.) "They were the *first* transgressors of the Word of God, and shall be the *last* called, saved, or punished, as they shall recover the Gospel of Christ; and the obstinate and perverse followers of the Mohamedan and Papal apostasies, and of the Atheistical system, and of the great confederacy, who have been the *last* in transgression, shall be the *first* punished. And whether or not any of these nations shall avail themselves of the merciful opportunity of coming over to Christ in his kingdom, a mighty host shall not only remain refractory, preferring their filthy idolatry to the adoration of the true God, but, stirred up by Satan, shall make a *last effort* to destroy the kingdom of Christ, but shall be finally destroyed, ch. xviii. 7, 8." (p. 313.)

Mr. G. contends (p. 346), that "the *man of sin* is a different power, which was to succeed the apostasy, or the Pope." "He is of all civil powers the most *mischievous* and *destructive*, and styled 'the son of perdition.'" (p. 350.) The French republick erected itself with the undisguised design, with the determined purpose, manifested throughout its established system of law, and its whole public conduct, to deprive the soul of man of every incitement to virtue, and to leave no guide or rule for it but sin." (p. 352.) The characteristics of the man of sin given by St. Paul are applied to France. (p. 352—382.) In the succeeding pages, the *little horn* is explained to be the same power. "Let me ask," says Mr. G. "where we shall find a power which so perfectly answers to this explanation of the 'little horn,' a power so *worthless*, so wicked and abandoned, so lost to all that is virtuous and good, so *avowedly* impious in *principle*, and of course so LITTLE in the sight, and so low in the favour of God, as the revolutionary power of France?" (p. 402.) The constitutions of all the other ten states were founded on the principles of reason, justice, morality, and religion, and calculated to promote the order and peace of their respective societies. But all the constitutions of the revolutionary government of France have been established on the principles of injustice, immorality, impiety, and atheism, and purposely contrived to foment a spirit of disorder, insurrection, anarchy, and wild tumult, not only in that particular society, but throughout the world. The constitutions of the other ten states were calculated for duration, and not liable to sudden and violent changes; but the republican despotism of France was expressly calculated for change, in its very nature revolutionary, and has undergone a variety of revolutions in the course of a few years. Indeed it is so 'diverse' from those of the other states, that it may be called a government *per se*, neither resembling the other states nor any thing else, 'either in the heavens above or in the earth beneath.' The government of the ten horns or states, and of all other governments whatever, have been intentionally founded on a belief in God and future rewards and punishments. But the revolutionary government of France has cunningly been devised and purposely established on the unrestrained liberty of the human will, and the dark, mystical, but most mischievous, equality of man, on a blasphemous and ruinous Atheism, that sum total of all unrighteousness and sin, united in one all-destructive focus, the impious denial of the existence of a God and his providence over the world." (p. 402—404.) All the marks of the little horn are fulfilled in this government, and not in the Papal. The beast of the sea, which all Protestant commentators agree is the great type of the Church of Rome, was to continue 42 months, and to tread the holy city the same term, and the witnesses were to prophesy in sackcloth, or a state of depression, for 1260 years; but neither were the saints to be *worn out* or utterly destroyed for so long a term. The *time and times and half a time* apply to the late events in France.

Mr. G. understands by the ten horns the ten states of *Great Britain*, *France*, *Holland*, *Germany*, *Prussia*, *Switzerland*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Sardinia*, and *Naples*, to rise out of the head of the Western or Roman empire in its Papal state; and these states have risen out of, and now occupy, the territory of that empire. The little horn was to rise after the other ten, as the revolutionary Republick of France has arisen after the ten other states, and plucked up by the roots the *kingdom of France*, the *Stadtholderate* of Holland, the *Helvetic Union*, or Swiss Confederacy, and given a *deadly wound* to the power of the Pope.

Mr. G. endeavours to establish the reign of Christ on earth, or the Millenium, from both Testaments; and concludes

concludes with fixing Antichriſt, who is to come in the *laſt times*, to the French revolution.

An Appendix contains "a liſt of the moſt prominent, unforeſeen, and moſt extraordinary events, which have come to paſs, in the courſe of the providence of God, within the laſt 20 years, and for the moſt part are referred to in the preceding Commentaries." Theſe are the American revolt; the eſtabliſhment of a new empire of 4,000,000 of people, ſupported by the treaſon and diſaffection in our councils; and the puniſhment of their new empire by a famine of ſeveral years by the *Heſſian fly*, a *non-deſcript* inſect, 1780—84; the revolution in France, 1789—94; in Holland, 1795; Switzerland, 1798; Italy ravaged and conquered; the Empire, alarmed, accepted an ignominious peace, 1799; Great Britain, deſerted by all the powers of Europe, and thoſe of the North combining to *ruin her*, but victorious in Egypt and India; and, diſpatching her fleet to the North, it pleaſed God to give her a demonſtrative proof of his having protected her, by taking away the wicked and furious Paul, emperor of the Ruſſias, and his ſon, of a direct oppoſite diſpoſition and character, ſucceeding him.

350. *The prophetic or anticipated Hiſtory of the Church of* Rome, *written and publiſhed Six Hundred Years before the Riſe of that Church; in which the prophetic Figures and Allegories are literally explained, and her Tricks, Frauds, Blaſphemies, and dreadful Perſecutions of the Church of* Chriſt, *are foretold and deſcribed; prefaced by an Addreſs, dedicatory, expoſtulatory, and critical, to the Rev. Mr.* Whitaker, *Dean of* Canterbury. *To which is added,* 1. *A Pill for the Infidel and Atheiſt; in which the divine Authority of the Apocalypſe is logically and philoſophically proved:* 2. *A Word to the Editors of the Goſpel Magazine and Theological Review:* 3. *The Errors and Miſrepreſentations of Biſhop* Sherlock, *in his Diſcourſes on Prophecies, detected and refuted. By* Joſeph Galloway, *Eſq. Author of "Brief Commentaries upon the* Revelations," &c.

THE principal object of Mr. G's preceding publication was, to ſhew the truth of the opinion, lately taken up, of the appearance of *Antichriſt* under different characters from that of the Church of Rome; which Mr. Whitaker, whom we reviewed at large, with approbation, p. 241—249, conſiders as a *notion*, as Mr. G. ſays he "is pleaſed ſarcaſtically to call it, not only *erroneous*, but *highly pernicious* in its conſequences, in drawing the *attention of Chriſtians* from a quarter (the Church of Rome) on which they ſhould ever keep the ſtricteſt guard." Mr. G. is of opinion, that "the poſition, that 'the Church of Rome is the Antichriſt,' has been merely an hypothetical opinion, often aſſerted, as often contradicted, and never proved;" and that "the civil and eccleſiaſtical power of the Church of Rome has never been deſtroyed, or ſo reduced as to make room for ſo great and wicked an enemy of the Church of Chriſt until the year 1798: and that it was then, and not before, that *Atheiſtical France*, the *true Antichriſt*, having previouſly ſeduced her children into Atheiſm, made them the inſtruments of her fall, and deſtroyed both her civil and religious head by the eſtabliſhment of an *Atheiſtical Republick* in their ſtead." Mr. G. objects alſo to Mr. W's "wild and eccentric notions, that the Turkiſh empire is to fall, to open the way, according to the new doctrine of indemnities, for an exchange with the Pope for the city of Rome; that the ſeat of the Papal Church is to be removed to Jeruſalem; that the Pope is to triumph, for a time, in Jeruſalem; and that the day of vengeance is to be locally in Judea." Mr. G's idea, that the two *Teſtaments* are the two *witneſſes*, may, by others, be deemed no leſs wild and eccentric; and he is aware that Chriſt could not, in his life-time, refer to the *New* Teſtament, which was not compiled till ſome time after his death: but he chooſes to include both, under the general name of *Scriptures*.

Mr. G. contends for two diſtinct beaſts: the firſt, expreſſive of the Papal power; the ſecond, of the Antichriſtian atheiſtic confederacy. What relates to the Pope Mr. G. confines to chap. xiii. 1—10; and proceeds to give a pill, of three ſyllogiſms and eight propoſitions, and a commentary on chap. iv. to Atheiſts and Infidels, in defence of the authenticity of the Apocalypſe, which, he thinks, has not been ſufficiently attended to by the clergy, in antient or modern times, till the late very learned and ingenious author of the "Evidence and Authenticity and Divine Inſpiration of the Apocalypſe ſtated" (reviewed vol. LXXII. p. 1180) exhauſted the ſubject of external evidence, and clearly proved the divine authority

authority of the Apocalypſe from that alone. After Mr. G. has defended himſelf from the Magazine compilers abovementioned, he undertakes the defence of St. Peter from the miſtake of Biſhop Sherlock; and ſhews that the Apoſtle does not treat of the *general* uſe or intent of Prophecy; but labours to prove that the evidence or *ſure word* of Prophecy is the *infallible* and *concluſive* teſtimony of the "power and coming of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt."

160. *The Conſtitution and Example of the Seven Apocalyptic Churches. A Sermon, preached in* Lambeth *Chapel, at the Conſecration of the Rev.* Thomas Burgeſs, *D. D. Lord Biſhop of* St. David's, *and the Right Reverend* John Fiſher, *D. D. Lord Biſhop of* Exeter, *on* Sunday, July 17, 1803. *By* Ralph Churton, *M. A. Rector of* Middleton Cheney, Northamptonſhire, *Chaplain to the Lord Biſhop of* St. David's, *and late Fellow of* Brazenoſe *College. Publiſhed by Command of his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of* Canterbury.

FROM Rev. xi. 7. Mr. C. takes occaſion to eſtabliſh the antiquity of Epiſcopacy, which he ſhews, from a letter directed to Gardiner and Ponett, biſhops of Wincheſter and Rocheſter, 1549, publiſhed in "Foxes and Firebrands, 1682," part II. p. 11—13, Calvin himſelf would have adopted, had not the inſidious arts of the emiſſaries of Rome intervened and prevented it. The inference from this inſtitution is appoſite; and the duty of modern biſhops is urged in "this portentous criſis, when the heavens on every ſide gather blackneſs, their care and vigilance is to be proportionably greater;" and they are actually exhorted to prepare their ſouls for trial. The hiſtorical detail, inference, and exhortation, we highly approve.

161. *A Sermon, preached at the Ordination holden by the Right Reverend* John *Lord Biſhop of* Oxford, *at* Chriſt *Church, on* Sunday, June 5, 1803. *By* Charles Barton, *D D. Fellow of* Corpus Chriſti *College,* Oxford. *Publiſhed by his Lordſhip's Deſire.*

DR. B. from Acts xiv. 23, enforces the expediency of a regular miniſtry, to inculcate the truths of natural religion, and, more particularly, thoſe of *revelation*, which could not be known or kept up without it.

162. *A general Epiſtle of brotherly Admonition and Counſel to the People called* Quakers, *in* Great Britain, Ireland, *and* America, *iſſued at the Time of the Yearly Meeting in* London, Anno 1803, *on Behalf of ſundry Brethren concerned for the religious Improvement of that Society. By* Theophilus Freeman.

THERE needs no other proof of the falling-away of this Society, and conformity to the world, than this general epiſtle.

163. *A Letter to* William Wilberforce, *Eſq. M. P. and thoſe who acted with him moſt zealouſly for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Written in* 1803.

THE deſpondency of Quakeriſm and miſtaken Philanthropy.

164. *The Tocſin of Social Life; addreſſed to all the Nations of the civilized World, in a Diſcovery of the Laws of Nature relative to Human Exiſtence. By* John Stewart, *the Traveller.*

MR. S. who, "at the age of 18, gave up all purſuits of fortune, and ſet out to travel over all the intereſting parts of the world," has collected this "important diſcovery, which is to eſtabliſh his high claim to univerſal attention—that all bodies are in a perpetual ſtate of tranſmutation, in compoſition or decompoſition, that is, life and death; that nothing can be created, nothing annihilated; that what is called identity, or individuality of mode, is nothing but a ſucceſſion of matter and its powers; and that, when the clue of that ſucceſſion breaks, identity ceaſes, while its ſubſtance, or eſſential matter that formed it, revolves, in diſperſed particles or atoms, into ſtates of new ſucceſſions of matter, and its powers or identities in an endleſs courſe of tranſmutations or circulations throughout the univerſe." (p. 4.) He intreats the ſovereigns of Europe to divert their academicians and chemiſts to the great object of all ſtudy, *man in his momentary relations to ſurrounding nature.*

"Individual ſubjects in their character of maſter, parent, and man, in a kind or cruel treatment of neighbours, relatives, tenants, ſervants, and cattle, prepare by example, cuſtom, and habit, thoſe conditions of life which, being perpetuated to future ages, muſt become *receptical ſtations* of ſenſitive life, to meet their own tranſmutation of atoms in the alternate and endleſs progreſs of diſſolution and ſeparation and re-compoſition in life and death. This alchemy of human-nature does not at all interfere with or ſu perſede

ſede the myſteries of theology, called religion, which poſtpones to *an indefinite period the epocha of a metaphyſical exiſtence, called the day of judgement, when the univerſal power of nature is ſuppoſed to aſſume the perſonification of human nature; and intelligence to change the laws of the univerſe into a new diſpenſation of rewards and puniſhments.* This new order of a metaphyſical, mythological, and religious univerſe, according to divines, may not take place for millions of ages, which leaves an immeaſurable interval to the province of philoſophy to economize human action and human intelligence into *the worſhip of nature*, that is, the augmentation of good and diminution of evil to the whole ſenſitive ſyſtem, in time and futurity, without at all interfering with the *diſpenſation of myſtery*, ſuppoſed to commence at an indefinite period, called the day of judgement. Religious worſhip, conſiſting in the perſonification or univerſal power, and myſtic rites and ceremonies, is placed beyond the boundaries of *intelligibility*, and claims the acquieſcence of faith. Philoſophy purſues the road of *intelligibility*, and viewing the viſible and comprehenſible part of the univerſe as *one organized body circulating its atoms* through all its parts, like the human body, which conveys in its circulating fluids the *matter of the toe to become the matter of the brain*, and *vice verſâ*."

Such are the doctrines and creed of Mr. Stewart the traveller; "*philoſophic crudities*," as he ſtyles thoſe of Condorcet and Kant; and, if they amount to any thing, tend to revive the old notion of the *ſoul of the world*.

To his arguments for *individual energy* he adds ſome philoſophical reflections: that "*every individual body dying in the boſom of its own family diſperſes a very great proportion of its atoms in its own domeſtic ſphere; that the living bodies of wife, children, ſervants, and cattle, incorporate much of them before their funeral; and thus the dying agent is modified into the living patient, to enjoy or ſuffer his own domeſtic laws.*" (p. 82.)

This reminds us of two lines in Dr. Watts's Hymns, ſo much re-echoed in the independent and methodiſtical congregations:

"Where ſhould the *dying* members go,
But to the *dying* head?"

which, to ſay the leaſt of them, imply a high degree of abſurdity and inconſiſtency.

"In this diſcovery of natural truth I have not oppoſed the doctrine of myſterious faith, as my illuſtrious predeceſſors have done; I have only filled up the great chaſm of chronology between the common courſe of Nature, for perhaps millions of ages, till the diſpenſation of myſtery and faith ſhall commence, on (indefinite period) the day of judgment, to give a new creation to the univerſe." (p. 84.) "The bigoted ſectarian or religioniſt believes that the more he ſacrifices of actual good in the intereſt of ſelf, of family, of country, the more he will enjoy of future good when the diſpenſation of myſtery ſhall take place at the indefinite period called the day of judgment, when the *univerſe ſhall put on a human perſonification*, to puniſh thoſe who have not performed unintelligible myſtic rites in the ſacrifice of family, country, and ſelf." (p. 90.)

Mr. S. is a ſworn foe to democracy and demagogues; and earneſtly recommends a ſubſcription of 200,000l.; one half to endow and build an hoſpital for all orphan-children whoſe fathers may loſe their lives in the battles of their country, to be called "*The Statue of William Pitt*;" the other half to purchaſe an eſtate to be preſented to Mr. Pitt, as a mark of national gratitude. (p. 52.)

Mr. S. ſounds his tocſin aloud in the ears of all the civilized powers of the globe, preferring the Britiſh nation, as the "protective and generative power of national ſubſtantial trunk of the ſcions of civil liberty tranſplanted in colonies over all the world." (p. 95.)

The author of this work propoſes to read, for 2l. a courſe of nine lectures on the human underſtanding, to exhibit a diſcipline by which its powers will be increaſed without any reference to doctrines or opinions. To theſe lectures will be added three diſcourſes on language, education, and human knowledge.

165. *A Diſcourſe on the Neceſſity of a religious Life; comprehending the Subſtance of a Sermon preached before the Univerſity of* Oxford, *at* St. Mary's, *on* Sunday, May 22, 1803. *By* J. Roberts, *M. A of* Jeſus *College.*

FROM Matt. xvi. 26. Mr. R. eſtabliſhes the doctrine of the immortality of the ſoul, as known both under the Law and in the Pagan world, as well as under the Chriſtian diſpenſation; and

and thence argues for the importance of the soul and its future condition, and the neceſſity of a religious life. Mr. R. gives a new ſenſe of ἀφθαρσια, which we tranſlate *immortality*, in 2 Tim. i. 10, but he *incorruption*, referring it to the reſurrection of the body.

166. *A Sermon on Behalf of thoſe uſeful and benevolent Inſtitutions called Friendly Societies; preached at* Naveſtock, Eſſex, Auguſt, 1802, *by* John Filkes, *B. D. Vicar of* Naveſtock, *and late Fellow of* Trinity *College*, Oxford.

MR. F's motive for printing this ſermon was, to put into the hands of his pariſhioners a diſcourſe on this ſubject, which he had in vain ſolicited for from others *; Mr. Cowe, in his "Philanthropic Tracts," having only recommended them in a general way, as having "induſtry, foreſight, and philanthropy, for their baſis." We highly approve the deſign and execution of this diſcourſe, from Gal. vi. 2. Friendly Societies promote induſtry, friendly and peaceable demeanour, and habits of good will, charity, and ſympathy, and, laſtly, of Chriſtian piety; and we are glad to find that the differences which have long prevailed in this pariſh are now ſubſiding.

167. *An Account of the Diſcovery of the Power of Mineral Acid Vapours to deſtroy Contagion. By* John Johnſtone, *M. D.*

"THE diſcovery of the power of mineral acid vapours to correct certain febrile contagions forms an æra in the hiſtory of medicine. Until this diſcovery, no antidote was known or believed capable of deſtroying the malignant influence which, in the form of gaol-fever, and of plagues of different kinds, has often depopulated nations, and poiſoned the intercourſe of ſociety. Vegetable acids were uſed long ago in fevers, but not as antidotes." In 1758 Dr. James Johnſtone, our author's father, in his hiſtorical diſſertation concerning the malignant epidemical fever of 1756, adopting the theory of the day, propoſed to keep the air free from putrefaction by ſteams of vinegar, or marine acid, raiſed from ſalt, heating on a chafing-diſh, with a ſmall quantity of oil of vitriol. The muriatic vapour is thus uſed by the manufacturers of Kidderminſter. His ſon, Dr. Edward Johnſtone, of Birmingham, was by it recovered from a putrid fever in 1776, and recommended it in the chemical ward of the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh; as did Dr. James Johnſtone, another ſon, in his treatiſe on ſore throat, 1779. He ſtopped a malignant fever in the county-gaol at Warwick, 1783, but fell a victim to it himſelf. A ſimilar fever was checked in Kidderminſter workhouſe by his father, 1784. Dr. C. Smith's proceſs, for which he received a reward from Parliament, is much more complicated than Dr. Johnſtone's, whoſe "whole apparatus is an earthen diſh, filled with ſalt, which may be placed in a corner, and requires no attention. The muriatic vapour is always attended with a viſible cloudineſs in the air of the apartment, a quantity of humidity being precipitated as it riſes. The intricate vapour is more tranſparent and inviſible; and, in one inſtance, ſuffocation had nearly taken place in a very large room from its over-accumulation. I do not deny that muriatic vapour may alſo ſuffocate, or excite cough; but it does not occaſion theſe ſymptoms in a greater degree than the intricate. Nor do I deny that the intricate vapour may be uſed with efficacy and convenience to correct contagion. But I own that the muriatic is equally efficacious, and may be uſed at leaſt with equal convenience; that it is equally mild, and equally ſafe in like quantities." (p. 19.) "I could fill a volume with caſes, in my own practice, in which muriatic vapour was efficacious in preventing and deſtroying contagion." (p. 24.) "In the uſe of it this caution muſt always be obſerved: in firſt mixing the acid with the ſalt, the vapour immediately riſes in larger quantities than it does from nitre; and the undiluted riſing ſtream of vapour ſhould be avoided, till diffuſed generally over the apartment. All coſtly furniture, poliſhed iron, gilt chairs, coloured linens, ſhould be removed, as the muriatic acid gas corrodes the metallic bodies, and diſcharges the colours of the linens, and weakens their texture." (p. 28.) Dr. Skey, phyſician to the Worceſter infirmary, found that, "on the whole, more diſtreſs was felt by the patients when the ward was filled with nitrous acid vapours than when with

* We recollect one preached and publiſhed by Mr. (now Dr.) Adamthwaite, at Birmingham, 1778. EDIT.

with muriatic." (p. 30.) Other cases of the same kind are adduced.

"Such then is the evidence I have to adduce in support of Dr. Johnstone's claim to the discovery of a certain power to destroy malignant contagions. This power is contained in all the mineral acids in a state of vapour or gas. The muriatic was first employed by Dr. Johnstone in 1752, and published in his dissertation on fevers, 1758. The same acid was afterwards used in France, 1777, by M. Guyton de Morveau; and, finally, the nitric acid was used by Dr. C. Smyth, 1780, for the same purpose. A preference has been given, by high authority, to nitric acid, on the presumption that it can be used with greater convenience. From this high and most respectable authority I now appeal; and I trust that the facts adduced in the foregoing statement will prove, undeniably, that muriatic acid vapour is a certain corrective of malignant and putrid contagions; and that it can be used with ease and convenience in apartments from which the sick and other persons have not been removed." (p. 37.)

168. *Report, on a View and Examination of certain Impediments and Obstructions in the Navigation of the River* Thames, *made pursuant to a Resolution of the Worshipful Navigation Committee, dated 7th* December, 1802; *and also pursuant to further Indulgences, communicated by their Clerk on the 12th Day of the same Month.* By William Tatham, *from a Survey of the Premisses made in Co-operation with* Samuel Miller.

WE learn, from this report, that Col. T. holds a different opinion, both from his coadjutor and from "*self-created professional engineers*, who may sometimes learn from *speculative engineers*, theorists, and projectors," p. 17; and that the citizens of London ordered the report to be returned to the reporter.

169. *The History and Antiquities of the County of* Dorset, &c. &c. *Vol. II.*

THE *first* volume of this *new* edition of a valuable specimen of County History was published in 1796, and reviewed in our vol. LXVII. p. 771. The interval between this and the second volume will not, we trust, be thought *long* by those whose knowledge of the subject sufficiently enables them to judge of the difficulties of investigation and research into remote periods and antient manners. The changes of property, which increase with national prosperity, render a County History interesting to landholders; while even the succession of epitaphs conveys an interest to the observing mind, whether from it he means to calculate mortality, or to retrace a friend. Agriculture and the Arts are essential parts of such a work; and Biography will be found to hold a distinguished place. The Engraver has been fully employed in his department. We trust the same liberality of communication from the natives and persons on the spot will not be found less in the present than the preceding volume; and that the third, though it may be delayed a little, will not disappoint the public expectation.

170. *Gleanings in* England; *descriptive of the Countenance, Mind, and Character, of the Country. With new Views of Peace and War. By Mr.* Pratt. *Vol. III.* *(Concluded from p. 759.)*

AFTER a delightful mixture of the grave and gay, from which he changes with the happiest skill, and giving us a narrative of facts respecting a canine hero, the most interesting we ever read, which aptly introduces persuasions to humanity in favour of the brute creation, our author enters the Metropolis of the British Empire.

In a field so rich, with a mind so inquisitive, and an eye so rapid to catch objects, it is needless to say that the Gleanings here are uncommonly valuable. It would swell this article beyond its due bounds to furnish even a table of contents; but we shall just observe, that the charities of London furnish a proud display, and are set forth with corresponding philanthropy to that from which they originated. There are certainly, however, many *dark* shades in the picture; yet, even from them, we trust, a ray of *light* will be struck, which will flash conviction on the minds of legislators.

On the subject of Prisons he introduces some beautiful remarks from Johnson; and, having drawn some individual pictures of misery from real life, he thus proceeds:

"Neither must you, my dear Baron, take what I have stated of the hopeless widow and her diseased child as a specimen of the universal misery exhibited in our prisons. Constitution reconciles many, and habit more, to almost any situation; and, although it be true that there are moments in the day of, perhaps, every human prisoner,

prisoner, and, it is to be feared, many hours, in that of particular objects, in which the mind struggles with a degree of grief that neither the linnet in her cage, nor the lion in his den, can ever undergo; yet nothing but absolute solitary confinement—that most terrible, most insufferable punishment which man can ever inflict upon man,—nothing but total seclusion from society, can wholly overwhelm the sufferer. Familiarity with the scene, the power of forming new, though less endearing connexions, the sense of common calamity, the principle of sympathy, which acts strongly upon groupes of people, whom a general misfortune has brought together—all these, co-operating with the necessity which the mind feels to soften her situation, *in every change of circumstance*—gradually mitigate the utter darkness which she feels in the first stunning moments, till, in the progress of her efforts to relieve herself, by every thing yet within her reach, like a drowning creature—she takes part in the pastimes and solaces that are before her. At the same time, blessed be Providence! she seldom loses the hope that all these hard lines shall be smoothed; that she shall again recover her birth-right, and enjoy it with the more fervour from temporary deprivation.

"Alas! after all these accommodations of mind to circumstances,—slavery, as the bewitching Yorick has observed, 'is a bitter portion;' and the 'iron' may be seen, by the *deliberate* spectator, 'to enter the soul' of the captive. To enter it, my friend, at a thousand points; and, therefore, 'most devoutly is it to be wished,' that laws were formed compatible at once with the security of property and the liberty of the subject—a measure by which public use and private comfort might be equally promoted. I earnestly hope this great service to the empire, and to the happiness of its members—including, of course, the prosperity of its commerce; strengthening, every way, the powers, energies, and honours, of the country, may yet be effected. I will sooth myself with the belief that this *desideratum* may be among the sublime instances wherein all party-views shall be laid aside, and every British senator congratulate each other on an union of sentiment, to enlarge the code of Humanity without diminishing that of Public Credit."

In describing the amusements of London, our author is particularly happy; and we give him full credit for his good-humour in touching on the gross dissipations of last Spring, under the titles of Routes, Balls, and Parties, without bestowing reprobation, when half the money thus expended might have been much better applied to brighten the countenance of Want, and the other half to the service of the State.

Our feelings, we confess, are not quite in unison with his on this subject. Mr. P. thinks those who have been ready to squander away thousands to gratify their vanity would be equally ready to apply thousands, when necessary, to more praiseworthy purposes. We doubt the fact; but we wish we may be deceived.

On the various views of peace and war, and the noble spirit which the latter has excited already, with which circumstances we began our critique and Mr. P. ends his volume, we cordially agree in sentiment, and tender him our warmest thanks. He deserves, indeed, more than thanks from that publick to whose service he has long dedicated talents of no common lustre. But we have nothing beyond a favourable report to give; and that he has not only richly merited, but shall frankly receive. In recommending Mr. Pratt's works in general, we feel that we are participating in the fame that is his due, and extending the influence of those principles which he sedulously labours to enforce.

The dedication to Mr. Angerstein is truly appropriate; and the preface is sufficiently pleasant to smooth even the critick's habitual frown.

Though Mr Pratt takes his leave of the publick as a *Gleaner*, we are happy to find that he meditates other works of high import; and sure we are, that, though we may meet our old friend under a new name, we shall not find him with a new face. His character as a writer is fixed; and we think we should recognize him under any disguise, or in any species of composition.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Rev. John Robinson, of Ravenstonedale, in Westmoreland, is engaged on a treatise on Grecian Antiquities, intended both for the use of schools and to assist the antiquary and scholar, supply the deficiencies of Potter and Harwood, and include the Antiquities of Greece in general, particularly of Athens, Sparta, Thebes, Rhodes, and Macedonia; in 2 vols. 8vo.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

*** We are greatly obliged to the Correspondents who have favoured us with numberless patriotic communications, both in Verse and Prose, relative to the times; and have used as many of them as we could.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Sept.* 3.

AS it is the amiable character of your Magazine to assist the friendless orphan of the Muse,

"And, like a bird, each fond endearment try [fly"—
To tempt its new-fledg'd offspring to the

I trust you will not hesitate to introduce the inclosed copy of verses to the notice of the publick. They are the production of a man who, as well in the peculiarity of his circumstances as the felicity of his genius, bears not a little resemblance to the interesting Bloomfield. And it must, doubtless, conciliate the favour of the benevolent, and the candour of the critick, to know that they were composed in the hovel of industrious Poverty, unaided by education, and unambitious of fame.

Yours, &c. PHILO-MECÆNAS.

ON MORNING.

See the flush of Morning's light
Purples yonder Eastern cloud;
Lo! the larks begin their flight,
Trembling clear their mattins loud.

Fav'rites they of mighty Jove,
They alone with tow'ring wing,
Of all nations of the grove,
They alone at Heaven's gate sing.

Rolls the silv'ry veil away,
From the mountain's lofty shade;
Dart the rays of streaming Day
Through each green-refreshing glade.

Gems, and gold, and glory bright,
Pour at once upon the eye;
Flame the clouds, late virgin white,
Breaking in the orient sky.

See Day's orb ascends the East,
Flashing on the eye its beams;
Lo! the landscape hails the guest;
Blaze the windows, glance the streams.

Breath of Zephyr sweet doth pass
O'er the bright-enamel'd meads;
Nods each green and tender grass,
With a load of silv'ry beads.

Sweetly sounds the shepherd's strain
From behind yon shady trees,
Breaking gently o'er the plain,
Swelling, sinking with the breeze.

Droving through the miry roads,
Faithful still to yonder shades,
Moves the herd with humid loads,
Courting aid of gentle maids.

Health's fair daughters, bright their cheek,
Tripping forth as light as air,
In the "custom'd nooks" do seek
Lowing kine, their milchy care.

'Neath their cows, on tripods low,
Chaunting song, they take their seats;
Mov'd to tune their fingers go,
Dripping still the rosy teats.

Morning's tumult let 's enjoy,
Hark the hubbub in the breeze;
Sounds of labour, sounds of joy,
Low of cattle, hum of bees. J. B.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE PERKINEAN SOCIETY*, JULY 15, 1803.
BY A FRIEND TO THE INSTITUTION.

SAY, 'SONS OF SOUL,' when erst th' Omnisicent plan
Design'd this globe the tenement of man,
What 'firm, immutable, immortal laws,
Impress'd on Nature by the GREAT FIRST CAUSE,' [whole,
Bade jarring atoms form one beauteous
Fitted to Order's durable controul?
SAGES OF SCIENCE, eagle-ey'd, disclose
What aptitudes and appetencies those
Which world with world connect in one vast chain,
CAUSE and EFFECT, a never-ending train?
Can ye unfold what energies controul
The magnet, faithful to its kindred Pole;
Or render plain the philosophic WHY
Th' electric fluid fires the cloud-roof'd sky?
Meek they reply: "These causes mock the ken
Of human intellect. Short-sighted men,
With *finite* views, as well might hope to trace
Infinity, and fathom boundless space;
With *finite* views, explain the links which bind
The world of matter to the world of mind.
Not Newton's self could look all Nature through,
His, though a wide, was still a partial view.
Experience teaches, from EFFECTS alone,
The works of Deity *in part* are known.
"As time rolls on, with raptur'd eye, behold
The laws of Nature constantly unfold!
Behold Galvani's vivid, viewless flame
Bids mimic Life resuscitate the frame
Of man deceas'd;—the vital lamp to burn
With *transitory* glow, in Death's cold urn.
See POINTED METALS, blest with power t' appease
The ruthless rage of merciless Disease,
O'er the frail part a subtil fluid pour,
Drench'd with invisible Galvanic show'r,
Till the arthritick staff and 'crutch forego,
And leap exulting like the bounding roe!'
"What though the CAUSES may not be explain'd,
Since these EFFECTS are duly ascertain'd,
Let not Self-interest, Prejudice, or Pride,
Induce mankind to set the means aside:
Means which, though simple, are by Heav'n design'd
T' alleviate the woes of human-kind;
Life's darkest scenes with radiant light to cheer,
Wipe from the cheek of Agony the tear."

* Established for the Relief of the afflicted Poor by the Metallic Tractors.

Blest

Bleſt be his memory, who, in happy hour,
Gave to Humanity this wond'rous pow'r:
Friend to the wretched, Time ſhall write thy name,
A ſecond Howard, on the rolls of Fame.
When late the Fiend of Peſtilence could boaſt
His power reſiſtleſs o'er the Weſtern coaſt,
Poiſon'd the air with fell mephitic breath,
Gave countleſs thouſands to the realms of Death;
Unmov'd by fear, though relatives implore,
Mov'd by no claim, ſave pity for the poor,
Thou didſt, humane, with god-like aim eſſay,
By med'cine's power, his fury to allay;
But ſoon COLUMBIA mourn'd a PERKINS' doom, [tomb*.
Which ſwell'd the triumph of the fateleſs
Ye worthy, honour'd, philanthropic few,
The Muſe ſhall weave her brighteſt wreaths for you,
Who in HUMANITY's bland cauſe unite,
Nor heed the ſhafts by Intereſt aim'd, or Spite;
Like the great Pattern of Benevolence,
Hygeia's bleſſings to the poor diſpenſe;
And, though oppos'd by Folly's ſervile brood,
ENJOY THE LUXURY OF DOING GOOD.

ON VISITING THE TOMB OF CUNNINGHAM, THE PASTORAL POET.

By Mr. WILLIAM CAREY.

Reſpectfully addreſſed to SAM. THORBED, *Eſq. of* Harmſton, *by the Author.*

SWEET Bard! while here, with fond reſpect,
I kneel beſide thy lonely grave,
Dear victim of the world's neglect,
A wandering ſtranger's tear receive.

How oft, in childhood, have I ſought
The oak-crown'd hill, the wild wood ſhade,
Where, ſtretch'd along in tender thought,
Thy verſe my truant hours delay'd.

Thy artleſs and melodious ſtrain
Enamour'd Sympathy awoke;
In numbers taught me to complain,
And bad me firſt the Muſe invoke.

Far from the city's pride retir'd,
Unheeding of deluſive fame,
Thy gentle boſom ne'er aſpir'd
Beyond a Sylvan Poet's name.

In village bow'rs, abodes of Peace,
Amid a mute, admiring throng,
Each native charm, each ſimple grace,
Thy Fancy wove into her ſong.

The hours that gild the orient Morn,
And kindle *Noon's* oppreſſive rays,
And *Evening's* ſhadowy brow adorn,
With inſpiration crown'd thy lays.

The Queen of *Night*, by twilight pale,
On mountain, heath, and pathleſs wild,
By haunted ſtream and lonely vale,
On thee in radiant viſions ſmil'd.

Apart, from vulgar eye conceal'd,
In annual glory deck'd anew,
The *rival Seaſons* all reveal'd
Their faireſt beauties to thy view.

The wanton *Boy*, that rules the plains,
His tuneful reed to thee reſign'd,
To ſing the loves of rural ſwains,
Of hearts by moonlight vows entwin'd.

Content, that brightens every ſcene,
Was wont her fav'rite to beguile,
Till Diſappointment ſtrode between,
And robb'd thee of her ſweeteſt ſmile.

Unto thy duſt, ſweet Bard, adieu!
Thy hallowed ſhrine I ſlowly leave;
Yet oft, at eve, ſhall Mem'ry view
The ſun-beam ling'ring on thy grave.

Boſton, Town-hall, June 28.

* It may not be univerſally known, that Dr. Eliſha Perkins, the inventor of the Metallic Tractors, and the father of the preſent proprietor, fell a ſacrifice to his benevolent attempt to afford medical aſſiſtance to the poor afflicted with that dreadful ſcourge the yellow fever, which prevailed at New York in the year 1799.

ODE TO THE GENIUS OF THE WOOD.

Written during a Viſit at ROSTHEVOR.

FROM crowded haunts of Noiſe and Gain, [day,
Where Craft and Commerce rule the I fly to R——s's ſylvan train,
And court Retirement's ſoothing ſway.

O thou, who in the central ſhade
Of this fair ſcene haſt fix'd thy ſeat,
May I, without offence, invade
The ſilence of thy calm retreat?

May I thy kind protection crave,
In ſome ſequeſter'd, ſhelter'd nook,
Remote from Tumult's turbid wave,
But cloſe to mild Contentment's brook?

For, tir'd of buſtle, care, and ſtrife,
Is he who makes this fond requeſt,
And fain would paſs his eve of life
In peace, obſcurity, and reſt.

Then, gentle GENIUS OF THE WOOD!
Let his fond ſuit acceptance find;
And, if ſo far he may intrude,
Waft thy conſent upon the wind.

Methinks, now in the whiſpering breeze
Propitious ſounds ſalute my ear—
"Friend, ſince you fancy ſhades like theſe,
"You'll find a hearty welcome here."

Dyſmore. HAFIZ.

STANZAS TO THE BRITISH OAK.

WHEN Vegetation from the new-form'd earth [thee;
Call'd forth her firſt green progeny to
She gave diſtinguiſh'd eminence of birth—
She mark'd thee for the foreſt's kingly tree.

She gave thee vigour, weakneſs to protect;
She gave thee beauty, valour to engage;
She gave thee dignity, to gain reſpect,
And courage to controul confuſion's rage.

Hence thou abhorr'ſt the clime where tyrants reign,
And cringing ſlaves ignoble homage pay;
Hence, at the ſight of loath'd Oppreſſion's chain,
Thy verdure ſickens, and thy nerves decay.

But, in the land where Liberty and Law
Their wholeſome influence happily unite;
Where Juſtice keeps Enormity in awe,
And weighs, with equal ſcale, the wrong and right;

There thou delight'ſt to fix thy ſtable ſeat;
Luxuriant *there* thy native honours ſpread—
The Muſes conſecrate the lov'd retreat,
And Taſte and Genius round it luſtre ſhed.

Then rear thy green head to the Summer gale,
And all thy tow'ring branches proudly wave!
For, till the powers of Vegetation fail,
No Tyrant FREEDOM's Fav'rite ſhall enſlave. HAFIZ.

SONNET

TO LORD VISCOUNT STRANGFORD, ON HIS POEMS LATELY TRANSLATED FROM THE PORTUGUESE OF CAMOENS.

NURS'D in the lap of Erin's Northern hills,
And taught by Nature, oft in ſimple lays,
Beneath the warbling ſhade to chaunt her praiſe;
Or down the green vale, where meandering rills
Flow muſical; or ſome grey rock diſtills
Its cryſtal treaſure, fenc'd from prowling rays;
A Bard, thy merit, noble STRANGFORD! pays
Poetic homage, whilſt his boſom thrills
To thoſe ſweet ſounds that vibrate from thy lyre;
For judgment, taſte, and harmony combine,
And all the ſoul of CAMOENS ſeems t' inſpire
The tuneful lapſe of every charming line!
Ingenious youth! ſtill fan the ſacred fire,
And ſoar to fame, high-favour'd of the Nine! HAFIZ.

INVOCATION *to* BRITISH VALOUR.

ARDENT ſpirit of the brave!
Scorning danger, ſpurning fear,
Up the rock, and o'er the wave,
Keenly urging their career!

Thou, that erſt on Creſſy's field,
Thou, who late by Nilus' tide,
Flaming from Britannia's ſhield,
Scath'dſt the flower of Gallic pride!

On thy powerful aid, once more,
Freedom's favour'd Champion calls;
Route her foes from ſhore to ſhore—
Thunder from her wooden walls!

Blaſt again the Tyrant's boaſt,
Her dominions to enſlave—
Whelm Invaſion's haughty hoſt
Deep beneath the yawning wave.

Or, triumphant, into port
All the crowd of captives bring,
Whilſt our tars enjoy the ſport,
And our wives and daughters ſing,
"Rule, Britannia, rule the waves,
"Britons never will be ſlaves." HAFIZ.

ENGLISH, SCOTS, AND IRISHMEN.

A PATRIOTIC ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, JULY, 1803.

By JOHN MAYNE,
Author of GLASGOW, *a Poem.*

ENGLISH, SCOTS, and IRISHMEN,
All that are in VALOUR's ken!
Shield your KING; and flock agen
Where his ſacred Banners fly!
Now 's the day, and now 's the hour,
Frenchmen would the Land devour—
Will ye wait till they come o'er
To give ye Chains and Slavery?

Who would be a Frenchman's ſlave?
Who would truckle to the knave?
Who would ſhun a glorious grave
For worſe than death, for—infamy?
To ſee your Liberties expire—
Your Temples ſmoke, your Fleets on fire!
That 's a Frenchman's ſole deſire—
That 's your fate, or—Liberty!

Robb'd of all that ſweetens life,
Tranquil home, and happy wife!
Reeking from the villain's knife,
Yonder harmleſs Peaſant ſee—
Proſtrate near him on the heath
A ruin'd Daughter gaſps for breath!
Frenchmen riot in their death—
That 's to them a luxury!

In fancy'd conqueſt over you,
The Tyrant tells his tiger-crew—
If chains will not your minds ſubdue,
Nor exile, ſtripes, and poverty,
Then, when the Land is all defil'd,
He 'll butcher woman, man, and child—
He 'll turn your gardens to a wild—
Your Courts to caves of miſery!

Mothers, Siſters, Sweethearts dear,
All that VIRTUE gives us here!
Can your Sons or Lovers fear
When Frenchmen threaten ſlavery?
O! no!—In hoſts of VOLUNTEERS,
The GENIUS of the ISLE appears!
With dauntleſs breaſt BRITANNIA rears
Her arm, and points to VICTORY!

IRISH, SCOTS, and ENGLISHMEN,
All that WORTH and VALOUR ken!
Shield your KING; and flock agen
Where his ſacred Banners fly!
Now 's the day, and now 's the hour,
Frenchmen would the Land devour—
To arms! to arms! and make them cow'r,
Or meet their certain deſtiny! A

A NEW SONG, AND A TRUE SONG;

Or, the CHARACTER *of the* WRETCHES *who threaten to conquer the* SONS *of* LIBERTY.

DO you hear, my brave boys, what these scoundrels advance:
That Britain shall soon be a province to France; [the world wonder,
That they'll do such exploits as shall make
And give up the nation to rapine and plunder?
Derry down, &c.

They are hoarse, these vain boasters, with tearing their throats
About their *invasions* and *flat-bottom'd boats:*
I don't think they 'll venture to stir now they 've got 'em, [*the bottom.*
If they should, they shall all go *down flat to*
Derry down, &c.

Would you know who they are, with their threats to invade? [their trade?
Who for ages have made of vain-boasting
A *Frenchman** himself calls them *beasts in our*
A marvellous union of *tiger* and *ape.* [*shape.*
Derry down, &c.

Like *tigers*, they tear all they reach with their claws; [jaws:
Like *monkeys*, they chatter with impudent
Like *tigers*, deceitful and cruel, they *slay*
All they get in their power, and devour them as prey. Derry down, &c.

Like *monkeys*, they grin with a thousand grimaces, [*braces!*
And hold out their paws for *fraternal em-*
No offers of friendship, Mo sieur, if you please; [*squeeze.*
For your *softest* embrace is a *bloody hard*
Derry down, &c.

But who is the Hero that leads them this dance?
A *Corsican* stroller that stroll'd into France;
And as *virtue* in France for the most part miscarries, [ries.
T' insure his promotion, a *harlot*† he mar-
Derry down, &c.

The honours thus purchas'd, the miscreant has sullied, [bullied;
Has promis'd, deceiv'd, intrigu'd, brib'd, and
Turns Atheist, turns Turk, and turns Christian at will,
His ambition to feed, and his coffers to fill.
Derry down, &c.

Destruction attends every step that he goes,
For he *poisons* alike both his *friends* and his *foes;*
He leaves his *invincible* troops to be beat,
And makes the *French* SLAVES, as he *steals* a retreat. Derry down, &c.

Where now, ye mean vassals, has LIBERTY fled? [stead!
Her cap ye have *torn*, ye hug *chains* in her
Ye *rattle* these chains, and are *proud of disgrace!* [*base!*
You've EQUALITY still,—for you're *equally*
Derry down, &c.

Brave BRITONS! such wretches as these are your foes! [*glows!*
There 's *fire* in your eyes, and each bosom
We'll *conquer* or *die*, should they dare to appear;
For TIGERS and MONKEYS in all ne'er govern here. Derry down, &c.

* Voltaire.

† The renowned *Madame Bonaparte* was ennobled by the *more than fraternal embraces of Barras*, in the plenitude of his power, after she had been *embraced* by General *Debas*, who relieved her from the *embraces* of poor *Chenier* the poet. The Usurper, in consequence of this marriage, commanded the army in Egypt.

A NATIONAL SONG.

BY MR. COURTENAY.

JOHN BULL'S CALL TO THE SAILORS.

YE Guardians of Britain, ye Sons of the Waves, [o'er;
Who 've conquer'd the French o'er and
You 've heard, my brave boys, how these insolent slaves
Now threaten to land on our shore.

CHORUS.

Then let the Ocean be their grave,
And sink the plund'ring band;
Their bodies, wafted by each wave,
May this way reach the land.

How oft has our fleet spread with terror their coast,
And this nation of boasters dismay'd!
While our soldiers victorious have routed her host,
And the standard of England display'd.
Chorus, Then let, &c.

BRITANNIA now calls on her true hearts of oak,
Who danger and death still disdain;
And dare vanquish'd Frenchmen her vengeance provoke,
And skulk in their boats o'er the main.
Chorus, Then let, &c.

The Genius of Britain, with bright-piercing eye,
Their wake e'en in darkness will find;
And vain their attempt from a Navy to fly,
That moves on the wings of the Wind.
Chorus, Then let, &c.

When PHILIP array'd his Armada of Spain,
Our QUEEN the proud tyrant withstood;
Dispatch'd her brave sailors to watch o'er the main,
And dy'd the old Ocean with blood.
Chorus, Then let, &c.

In LA HOGUE's glorious log-book your RUSSELL still shines,
Where Invasion was baffled with shame;
While trembling with terror, though hid in their lines,
The French saw their ships all in flame.
Chorus, Then let, &c.

In

In the annals of Conqueſt, that mark
GEORGE's day,
And Fame ſtill his glory diſplays;
The lightning of HAWKE ſhone at Quiberon Bay,
And ſet LOUIS's fleet in a blaze.
Chorus, Then let, &c.

We've VINCENT and NELSON, the dread of our foes,
BRITAIN's heroes triumphantly ſing;
By conqueſt renown'd, for by merit they roſe,
The pride of their Country and King.
Chorus, Then let, &c.

BRITANNIA, ſtill flouriſh, exultingly ſmile,
Fam'd for valour and Beauty's ſweet charms;
While Navies victorious encircle your iſle,
Reſt in ſafety, nor dread vain alarms.
Chorus, Then let, &c.

CONSULAR MODERATION, A SONNET. *Occaſioned by the Captivity of our Countrymen in* France.

YES, treach'rous Deſpot! (for no milder name
Thy perfidy deſerves) the flimſy veil
That, for a ſeaſon, maſk'd thy ſecret aim,
Is now withdrawn. Yon hapleſs Captives feel
The full effect of all thy boaſted zeal
For public equity and private right!
The Hypocrite no longer can conceal
His lurking enmity and ſmother'd ſpite —
His *moderation* glares in its true light,
Filling indignant Europe with ſurpriſe!
But Albion's Falcons, now upon the flight,
Shall ſoon the Vulture's violence chaſtiſe.
Fear not, ye unprotected and ye weak!
'Tis not on *you* her vengeance ſhe will wreak. HAFIZ.

AD BONAPARTEM BRITANNIARUM LITTORIBUS MINANTEM.

INCAUTUS tumidum tentans Bonaparte profundum,
Ecce Britannenſi mergitur iſte vado;
Ignea mens poterat ſolis extinguere undis,
Et tantus tantâ ſcilicet ignis aquâ.

TO BONAPARTE, THREATENING THE SHORES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

WHILST the rough main th' unwary Conſul tried, [and died;
O'erwhelm'd, on Britain's ſhores he ſunk
A ſea alone his furious ſoul could tame,
So great an ocean quench ſo great a flame.

DE CORSICIS. *(Auctore* Senecâ.*)*

PRIMA illis Lex, ulciſci; altera, vivere apto;
Tertia, mentiri; quarta, negare Deos*

* Would not any one imagine that Seneca meant to pourtray the character of the little Corſican of the preſent day? Or, had Bonaparte lived under Nero, would the world have found fault with the portrait?

EPIGRAM, *Tranſlated from* HAFIZ *the* Perſian *Poet.*

IN ſhades of palm-trees, and beſide a ſtream, [theme;
Hafiz the thoughtful thus took up his
And, as he ſat, melodiouſly he ſung,
And tun'd his harp with ſtrings of ſilver ſtrung:
Can the miſtakes of good intentions raiſe
The frowns of Anger?—that to worth gave
A ſilly ſort of affectation, ſure [praiſe.
A friendly Muſe, in grief, could not procure!
Say then — ah, does it not impeach good ſenſe [ſence?
To ſhew diſpleaſure where there's no of-
But there are ſometimes wondrous whims in life,
Which riſe to turn good-nature into ſtrife!
Hence Care—in bowers of roſes I'll recline,
And quaff the ruby joys of ſparkling wine.
Or in the barge of Pleaſure ſing of Love,
Which rules on earth below, and heaven above. W. A.

TRANSLATION OF COLLINS'S DIRGE IN "CYMBELINE."

AD tumulum Niveæ, herboſumque cubile, Fideles, [rent
Et Nymphæ, et pueri, ruſtica turba, fe-
Quicquid alunt horti; ſpoliabunt parvula florum
Germina, et halantes undique veris opes.

Spiritus hâc nullus veſtigia ponet in umbrâ,
Vexabit tacitum nulla querela nemus;
Hic veniet paſtor caſtoſque fatebitur ignes,
Nymphaque virgineos exuet ipſa metus.

Nulla aget obſcœnos hic atra venefica ritus,
Ducent nocturnos ſpectra nec ulla choros:
Conſcia fœmineæ ludent per parta coronæ,
Et tibi gemmato rore ſepulchra tegent.

Sub veſpertinis hic ſæpe rubêla tenebris
Leniter exiguam ſuppeditabit opem;
Et tenui muſco, et collectis floribus ultrò
Ornabit ſacram, quâ ſepeliris, humum.

Cùm tempeſtates venti, pluviæque ſonoræ,
Sylveſtri properant infremuiſſe domo,
Aut medio in curſu, aut valle, aut in culmine montis,
Te deſiderium, te pia cura colet.

Te reddet mihi quiſque locus; quocunque vagabor,
Ritè tibi gemitus, lachryma ritè cadet;
Tu dilecta mihi, mihi dum vita ipſa manebit,
Pietaque, dum Pietas ipſa ſuperſtes, eris.
L.

ON A CERTAIN SMALL TEMPLE.

TENDIMUS huc omnes, vero non paſſibus æquis,
Hic fugit ut furiens, hic graviter cogitans.

TRANSLATED.

WE all come here, but not with equal ſpeed; [heed.
Some run like mad, and ſome with cautious

Iſle Key, Sept. 15. J. C. G.

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1803.

H. OF COMMONS.

May 23.

In consequence of certain arrangements at the House, all the persons who report the debates for the newspapers were excluded. It appears that the lobbies were crowded with strangers at an early hour, who were kept from the gallery by constables till after prayers. Many persons, however, unconnected with the newspapers, having secreted themselves in the Committee-rooms, rushed up to the gallery, and filled it; which being observed by those outside, they burst open the bottom door, and followed. From this proceeding several individuals had their arms broke, and others were much injured. By this misfortune, an important debate is entirely lost to the publick; though the sentiments of the principal speakers may partially be discovered by the proceedings of the following day. We understand that the speech of Lord *Hawkesbury* was a recapitulation of the points in the declaration, and an appeal to the House for their unanimity and support.—Mr. *Erskine* spoke for an hour and a half, and appeared inimical to the address.

Mr. *Pitt* said, he thought there could be no doubt of our having sufficient grounds for war. He mentioned many facts not before known, which highly aggravated the insults; amongst others, that the French Commercial Agents corresponded with their Government in cyphers, which in time of war would have been sufficient to cause their death as spies. He considered the possession of Malta as essential to our Indian possessions and Egypt; and declared that a vigorous war could alone save the country.

Mr. *Grey* moved an amendment; the object of which was, to keep the door open for negotiation. But this was opposed by Lord *Castlereagh*.

The House adjourned the Debate at half past 12.

May 24.

The amendment moved by Mr. *Grey* being read, Mr. *T. Grenville*, at great length, urged the necessity of keeping distinct the subject of the Address and the conduct of Ministers: it was manifest that, since the signing of the Treaty, the French had pursued a system of deliberate aggressions and insults against this country. He considered the conduct of the Commercial Agents alone to be a sufficient ground for war; then expatiated on the conduct of France towards the King of Sardinia, Switzerland, Piedmont, Egypt, Holland, &c. &c. and inferred that though we were certainly bound to evacuate Malta, yet we were now justified in retaining it, by the conduct of France: he concluded with recommending unanimity, and giving his decided support to the Address.

Mr. *Whitbread* expressed his earnest desire to preserve Peace, but did not think the wisdom of Ministers calculated to retain it. When the negotiation was broken off, he was firmly of opinion it might have been brought to a favourable issue: he concluded with condemning Ministers for their three distinct declarations this Session, that there was no idea of a rupture; and voted for the amendment.

Mr. *Dallas* considered the amendment as inconsistent; entered upon a vindication of the conduct of Ministers, and insisted that the war was for the cause of freedom throughout the world.

Gen. *Maitland* asserted that the grounds for war were sufficient; and asked why the armaments in Holland might not be destined to convey 30,000 men across the Channel:—he was followed on the same grounds by Mr. *Elliot* and Mr. *Best*.

Mr. *Canning*, in defence of the war, took a view of all the points contained in the Declaration, and argued on the certainty of our quitting the contest with proper security for the future.

Mr *Fox* thought it his absolute duty to rescue the people of England, if possible, from their present imminent danger, being convinced that, if war was not prevented in time, certain and absolute destruction awaited them. He then went into an exposition of the charges contained in the Declaration, and the conduct of Ministers, as it regarded the Negotiation; arguing from it, that, before he was convinced that a war was necessary, he must be convinced that it was just; and how was he to decide on the refusals, the subterfuges, the redress and reparation required, as set forth in the documents before the House, if he was not allowed to canvass the manner, the time, and propriety, of making those demands insisted on by Ministers? He concluded with giving his support to the amendment, as the only means of preserving his consistency.—[Mr. Fox's speech is considered as a masterly effort of oratorical ingenuity; but it was throughout rather calculated to excite alarm than to produce unanimity].

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after animadverting on several parts of Mr. Fox's speech, as they related to the different branches of the Negociation, entered into a statement respecting the expences incurred by the French military for the last three years. For 1801, the pay of the French armies amounted to 238,000,000 of livres; in 1802, an army was supported at the expence of 240,000,000; and in 1803, at 123,000,000. With respect to the ma-

ſion of Sebaſtiani, he declared that that proceeding was conſidered by Government as the avowed intention of the French to violate the Treaty of Amiens, by endeavouring to overthrow the Turkiſh empire. It was only by the poſſeſſion of a naval ſtation in the Mediterranean that we could ſecure ourſelves againſt the views of France, and on this he reſted his juſtification for the retention of Malta. We were now at war; but if there was any body who could bring forward any practicable propoſition by which Peace could be reſtored, the Miniſter would be an enemy to his country who ſhould not accept it. Under the preſent circumſtances, however, he ſhould be only deceiving the country, were he to ſay that he ſaw any thing in the French Government that warranted ſuch expectation.

The *Attorney General* oppoſed the amendment, and the comments made on it; obſerving, that, if an apologiſt for Bonaparte had been in the Houſe, he could not have advanced ſtronger arguments to the purpoſe than thoſe uſed by Mr. Fox.

Mr. *Windham* alſo ſpoke in warm language againſt the arguments of Mr. Fox; after which the Houſe divided—For the amendment 67; againſt it 398.

H. OF LORDS.

May 25.

The Houſe proceeded to St. James's with their Addreſs.

Lord *Hobart* preſented a Meſſage from his Majeſty, ſtating that he had judged it neceſſary to adopt every means in his power for defending his faithful people againſt the deſigns of the enemy.—A correſponding Addreſs was moved by Lord *Hobart*, and agreed to.

Lord *Pelham* preſented ſeveral additiona State papers.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *T. Grenville* moved for three papers, viz. 1ſt, for aſcertaining the date of the annexation of the Spaniſh *Langue* of Malta to the domain of Spain; 2d, for Copies of the Repreſentations made by Miniſters on this ſubject; 3d, for the anſwer to the Emperor of Ruſſia, reſpecting his propoſition to guarantee Malta. Agreed to, with the exception of No. 2.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought up a Meſſage from his Majeſty, ſimilar to that delivered in the Upper Houſe; to which an Addreſs was ordered.

On the report of the Addreſs, ſeveral Members delivered their ſentiments, who had not an opportunity of ſpeaking on the preceding evenings.

Sir *R. Peel*, Mr. *H. Laſcelles*, Sir *W. Pulteney*, Sir *R. Hill*, Mr. *Hobhouſe*, and Mr. *Shaw Lefevre*, all ſpoke in favour of the moderation of miniſters, and of the neceſſity of the preſent war.

Mr. *Wilberforce* ſpoke in favour of the amendment, and hoped peace would be preſerved by the interference of the Emperor of Ruſſia.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* urged the neceſſity of purſuing the war with vigour.

May 26.

On the order for the third reading of the Clergy Non-reſidence Bill, Sir *F. Burdett* ſpoke with much warmth againſt its principle, which went to put the Clergy entirely at the direction of the Biſhops, and conſequently to influence them with reſpect to elections; he then drew different inferences as to the hardſhips which would be ſuſtained by the inferior clergy; and moved that the Bill be read this day three months. On the ſuggeſtion of Mr. *Sheridan*, however, who ſaid that ſeveral new clauſes were to be added, he withdrew his motion, and the Bill was paſſed.

May 27.

Mr. *Fox*, in purſuance of his notice, preſaced his motion on the Mediation of the Emperor of Ruſſia, by adverting to the importance of adjuſting the differences, and the neceſſity of terminating the conteſt as ſpeedily as poſſible: his propoſition therefore was, to adviſe his Majeſty to avail himſelf of the good will of the Emperor of Ruſſia. He then proceeded, at much length, to ſhew the numerous advantages reſulting from ſuch a mediation, and the qualifications of the Emperor to effect ſuch an object; obſerving that no Power in Europe had ſo great a right to preſcribe Peace. Some parts of the Treaty of Amiens were highly objectionable; but, for the ſake of Peace, he had given it his ſupport; and, if Ruſſia undertook to adviſe both parties to perform their reſpective ſtipulations, ſhe herſelf might fulfil ſuch parts as would give confirmation to the whole. Mr. Fox next endeavoured to ſhew the effect of ſuch a mediation upon France, who would, from motives of alarm, put an end to her projects of aggrandizement; but, if the preſent opportunity were not ſeized, all theſe advantages would be loſt. To ſtrengthen the neceſſity of ſuch a mediation, he ſtated the improbability of our forming a new alliance with Auſtria to carry on the war; and after many other remarks of a ſimilar tendency, he moved an Addreſs to his Majeſty, praying him to avail himſelf of the diſpoſition of the Emperor of Ruſſia, to offer his mediation, as a means of terminating the conteſt, &c.

The motion was ſeconded by Mr. *Sheridan*.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* ſaid, that the intention of Miniſters to avail themſelves of the firſt opportunity of conſiſtently terminating the war

war was manifeſt by the ſentiments of the laſt paragraph but one of the Declaration; ſo that the preſent motion was unneceſſary. He proceeded to ſhew that Miniſters had all along been ardently deſirous of peace, and agreed in the neceſſity of taking ſome means for preventing the ſyſtem of aggrandiſement of France; but the only method of effecting this, was a perfect union among the great powers of Europe, not on a ſelfiſh, but on a broad and liberal baſis! —*(A loud cry of Hear! by Mr. Pitt)*—He agreed to the propoſition, that Ruſſia was the only power that could afford hopes of arreſting French ambition; but he oppoſed the principle of the motion, on the ground that it was calculated to unhinge the public mind.

Mr. *Pitt*, amidſt a general call, expreſſed his hope that the motion would not be preſſed to a diviſion, becauſe there could only be one ſentiment on the occaſion. He concurred wholly in the ſentiments of Lord Hawkeſbury, particularly as to a continental union; ſuch a meaſure being always advantageous, by protecting the minor powers againſt the violence of the ſtronger, and preventing any aggreſſion that might affect the intereſts of Britain. He, however, was not contending for ſuch Continental Alliances as would create inceſſant ſubſidies, or where we muſt; on all occaſions, volunteer our ſervices; but, now we knew the hoſtile ſpirit of France, it behoved us to make every arrangement for ſupporting the conteſt with unanimity; and he truſted it would not be wiſhed that we ſhould abate in our activity or vigour. He concluded with obſerving, that it would be but juſt to leave Miniſters to purſue their own meaſures.

Some explanations then enſued between Mr. *Fox* and Lord *Hawkeſbury*; after which, the former withdrew his motion.

June 1.

Lord *Folkſtone* wiſhed to know whether the 2d Article of the Treaty of Amiens, relative to the maintenance of French priſoners, had been carried into effect; or if not, what remonſtrance had been made on the ſubject?

Lord *Hawkeſbury* ſaid, the article in queſtion had been inſerted only in purſuance of precedents. None of the balance due to this country had ever been paid; the French having pleaded a ſet-off, by their maintenance of foreign priſoners. After this explanation, he moved the order of the day.

Mr. *Grenville* ſaid, Miniſters were bound to anſwer the queſtion, whether any ſteps had been taken with reſpect to the article; if not, the inſertion of it was a ſort of fraud on the publick.

Gen. *Gaſcoyne* ſpoke on the ſame ſide; after which, the order of the day was carried.

On the third reading of the Militia Bill, a clauſe was introduced, impoſing a penalty of 50*l.* on any Serjeant, High Conſtable, &c. who ſhall take money for inſuring.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* exhibited a propoſition for conſolidating the duties on Houſes, Windows, Servants, &c. His object was, to conſolidate all the acts, and render the duty of the Commiſſioners leſs irkſome. With reſpect to the alterations in the taxes, it would be propoſed that one large window in houſes ſhould be rated as two windows. In the Servants' tax ſome regulations would be made reſpecting Gardeners and Gamekeepers: he alluded to perſons keeping a man who acted in that capacity, and who occaſionally waited at table, perhaps not more than four or five times in the year. It was hard that perſons ſo ſituated ſhould be liable to the whole duty; it was therefore intended, that, where a ſervant was really employed for theſe purpoſes, a tax of five ſhillings only ſhould be enforced. With reſpect to the horſe tax, it was intended that all horſes, kept either as race or ſaddle horſes, ſhould pay the ſame duty; and that carriages, which carry more than one perſon, ſuch as Sociables, &c. which now pay a duty of 10 guineas, ſhould, according to the number of perſons they hold, pay in proportion. An annual tax of one guinea is to be laid upon riders to tradeſmen, clerks, and ſhopmen, which would induce ſhopkeepers to employ females inſtead of men. He then moved, that the preſent duty do ceaſe, &c.

Mr. *Sheiw Lefevre* approved of the regulations, and ſuggeſted ſome alterations in the Dog tax; after which the reſolution was agreed to.

In a Committee of Supply, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved that the pay and cloathing of the Militia for one year, and the proviſion for its officers, be defrayed out of the Land-tax.

The Land-tax Bill was paſſed.

H. OF LORDS.

June 2.

Earl *Fitzwilliam* began his motion on the conduct of Miniſters, by diſclaiming all perſonal hoſtility; but, in proof of their having incurred the greateſt reſponſibility for not having laid before the Houſe the evidence of the hoſtile ſpirit of the French, he adverted to all the acts of aggreſſion and aggrandizement on the part of the French Government ſince the Preliminaries of Peace. He contended, that remonſtrances ought to have been made to each ſeparate act, and particularly at the time of the invaſion of Switzerland, as well as that of Sebaſtiani's return from Egypt; in ſhort, by the whole conduct of Miniſters, the people had been kept continually in ſuſpenſe; and it was not till the Meſſage of the 8th March, that they were able to form

a con-

a conjecture as to their real situation. From these considerations, he was justified in moving two resolutions: 1st, "That it appears by the King's Declaration, that the conduct of the French Republic towards this country since the Peace has been a series of aggression and insult, &c." 2nd, "That Ministers, by not communicating to Parliament their knowledge of the conduct of France, have contributed to harrass the spirit of the people, and to aggravate the difficulties of their situation."

The Earl of *Limerick* entered upon a general defence of the conduct of Ministers. He contended that they had preserved Peace as long as the national honour would permit; and that it would not have been prudent to come to hostilities till the French disposition had been completely developed. Taking a view of the different points of the correspondence, he drew the inference, that the whole conduct of Ministers had been guided by moderation, combined with a proper sense of national dignity; and concluded with hoping, that a motion would be made for that approbation to be bestowed on them of which they were so justly deserving.

Earl *Grosvenor* could not agree with those who thought the war should have been sooner commenced, but, though he did not wish Bonaparte to be assassinated, he wished to see him degraded. He moved the previous question.

Earl *Darnley* insisted that the nation had strong grounds of complaint against Ministers; and condemned their repeated concessions, by which we had been disadvantageously forced into a war.

Lord *Boringdon* spoke nearly to the same effect, and lamented the want of those great abilities which were now exiled from Government.

The Earl of *Fife* highly approved of the conduct of Ministers, and opposed no governments but those of the Stock Exchange, and Leadenhall-street, the former of which would soon ruin the country.

The Duke of *Cumberland*, in reply to Lord Boringdon, defended the manner in which Ministers came into office.

The Earl of *Westmoreland* entered into a detailed defence of their conduct.

Lord *Mulgrave* defended the Admiralty against the blame of disbanding the seamen, and moved an adjournment.

He was followed by the Earl of *Carlisle*, who was of the same opinion, and thought Ministers had done their duty.

The Earl of *Carnarvon* deprecated the Peace, as effected by men who wanted capacity; and, on viewing the negotiation, he found they had acted neither with firmness nor capacity.

Lord *Ellenborough* pressed for an immediate decision on their conduct, which he eulogized in strong terms.

Lord *Spencer* contended that the Peace was unrivalled for, and was only sanctioned on the repeated assurances of its permanency.

Lord *Melville* supported the motion for an adjournment, on the ground that we ought at present only to discuss the best means for our safety.

Lord *Hobart* said a few words in defence of the Ministry; and Lord *Auckland* condemned the mode of bringing the charges.

Lord *Grenville* laid much stress on the propriety of the method, and noticed the affairs of the Continent, in progression, to prove that Ministers were censurable for not having made proper remonstrances.

The *Lord Chancellor* defended Ministers at great length; after which, the House divided on the 1st resolution: Contents 18; Non-Contents 106.—On the 2d, Contents 15; Non-Contents 109.

H. OF COMMONS.

June 3.

Col. *Patten*, in pursuance of his notice, made his motion of censure on the conduct of Ministers. He began by giving a brief sketch of the proceedings previous to the Message of the 8th of March, and accused the Ministry of lulling the public suspicion with the fairest pretences, while the understanding between the two Governments was little short of actual war. The consequences of their indeterminate conduct respecting their orders and counter-orders to the Cape, &c. he considered as ruinous to the mercantile interests; such transactions, after a fatal suspence of several months, being now brought to a pause by the Message. The time for official secrecy, he observed, was past, and the people believed they had no right to be kept in the dark. He then, in strong language, asserted his independence, against the insinuations of the newspapers, &c. that he was the tool of a party, and expressed his wish to see all the talents in the country united in its defence. With respect to the military preparations in the ports of France and Holland, he could not believe they existed at the time of the Message, having been assured of the contrary by gentlemen who had visited these ports; he even apprehended that Lord Whitworth had no knowledge of such armaments when he received orders to remonstrate against them. He was nevertheless convinced, that the aim of the First Consul was ultimately to destroy the independence of this country; but, as Ministers complained that Bonaparte had, ever since the Treaty, evinced the utmost perfidy against us, why did they so long endure his insults? The Colonel proceeded to make remarks on the conduct of the French in Switzerland, on Commercial Commissioners, &c. and concluded with moving four resolutions, to the effect, that the aggression of France being evident, Ministers were censurable for not having made the circumstances known, and that,

by

by surrendering so many places since the 25th of November, they were unworthy of the confidence of the country, &c. &c.

Col. *Bastard* and Mr. *H. Browne* approved of the conduct of Ministers; and Lord *Kensington* followed on nearly the same grounds.

Earl *Temple* and Mr. *Wynne* attacked the conduct of Ministers, in the same manner as Col. Patten.

Mr. *Hobhouse*, Mr. *Fonblanque*, and Mr. *Archdale*, respectively vindicated them.

Mr. *T. Grenville* made a long speech, to shew that Ministers were guilty of the charges imputed to them in the resolutions; he insisted that they had committed a breach in the Treaty, by ordering the retention of the Cape; and he was credibly informed they had intelligence of the French intentions towards Switzerland as early as the spring of 1802.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* justified the motives that had induced Ministers to remain silent, and congratulated himself for concluding the Peace, which he would have been happy to retain. On this ground he defended himself against the various charges brought by the mover and his friends; though he denied that the forbearance imputed to Ministers could be proved by the papers.

Mr. *Pitt* said, if he conceived it necessary to address his Majesty to remove his Ministers, he would support such an address, notwithstanding his personal feelings; but, on the contrary, oppose it, and deem them worthy of praise, if they had been able to steer clear of criminal blame in times of such difficulty: he, however, should adopt a medium course: he thought some of the charges unfounded, and others exaggerated; while to condemn an Executive Government, which is in the confidence of the Crown, could not accelerate the efforts we ought to make. He highly disapproved of some of the passages in the papers; but, deprecating all discussion, he should move the order of the day.

Lord *Hawkesbury*, under great agitation, declared that he should think he was shrinking from every sense of duty, if he were to accept a compromise so disgraceful as that offered him by Mr. Pitt. He then generally defended his conduct on nearly the same grounds as Mr. Addington; declared that his feelings were never so painful; regretted that his friend Mr. Pitt had not made up his mind to say yes or no; and concluded with declaring, that he did not wish to remain an hour longer in office than he could prove useful.

Several Members briefly delivered their sentiments; amongst others, Lord *Castlereagh*, Mr. *Ashton*, the *Master of the Rolls*, the *Secretary at War*, Col. *Eyre*, and Mr. *Vansittart*, spoke in the defence of Ministers; and Mr. *Canning* against them.—On dividing, there were for the motion 56; against it 333.

INTELLIGENCE of IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 20. Letter from Sir James Saumarez, K. B. to Sir E. Nepean, Bart. dated on board the Diomede, at Guernsey, August 5.

Sir, I herewith inclose a letter I have this day received from Capt. Munday, of his Majesty's ship Hydra, giving an account of the capture of the French armed lugger Le Favori, by the boats of the ship under his command, highly creditable to the steadiness and bravery of Lieut. Tracey, and the officers and men employed on that service, and which I request you will please to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. JAMES SAUMAREZ.

Hydra, off Havre de Grace, August 3.

Sir, I have the honour of informing you, I this day succeeded in preventing the entrance of a French lugger into Havre, but being hauled close to the Beach, about 2 miles to the Westward of Tongues, I found it necessary to send the boats, under the command of Mr. Tracey, the Second Lieutenant, with Messrs. Barclay and French, Midshipmen, to endeavour to bring her off; on the near approach of our boats, the crew precipitately quitted her, and ranged themselves in concert with a party of military behind the Sand Bank abreast of their vessel, not half musket-shot from her, and kept up a heavy and constant fire upon our people, which the marines returned with great steadiness and soldierlike conduct; and every officer and man doing his duty, they succeeded in bearing off their prize. The lugger is called Le Favori, pierced for 4 guns, but none mounted, supposed to have been thrown overboard, and appears to have been a Government Transport, commanded by a Lieut. de Vaisseau. I have to regret the loss of Matthew Morfitt (seaman), who was killed in the barge. I am, &c. G. MUNDAY.

Another letter from Sir James Saumarez, K. B. to Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. dated on board the Diomede, at Guernsey, August 17.

Sir, I beg you will please to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the boats of his Majesty's ship Cerberus made an attack on the enemy's vessels in Concalle Bay, under the orders of Lieut. Mansel, of that ship, but the Coast being alarmed, they succeeded in only carrying off one large fishing-vessel, leaving a sloop which they had boarded, but which, unfortunately, touched the ground. The same officer succeeded better with two boats of the Cerberus, in cutting out 7 fishing

fiſhing veſſels, from 16 to 18 tons each, out of St Cas Bay, which arrived here yeſterday, except one of the boats, which unfortunately overſet, with the loſs of 2 men belonging to the Cerberus.

Admiral Cornwallis. JAMES SAUMAREZ.

[Capt. Roſe, of the Jamaica, in a letter to Sir J. Colpoys, announces the capture of the French cutter privateer Fanny, of two guns and 24 men, out twelve hours, and had not made any capture.]

ST. JAMES'S, Auguſt 17.

Preſent, the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

Whereas in the countries ſtyling themſelves the Ligurian and Italian Republics, meaſures of hoſtility have been adopted againſt his Majeſty's ſubjects; and whereas the ſaid countries cannot but be conſidered as abſolutely dependent on, and under the command of, the Government of France; his Majeſty is pleaſed, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that General Reprifals be granted againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects of the ſaid countries ſtyling themſelves the Ligurian and Italian Republics; ſo that as well his Majeſty's fleets and ſhips, as alſo all other ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be commiſſioned by letters of marque, or general reprifals, or otherwiſe, by his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, ſhall and may lawfully ſieze all ſhips, veſſels, and goods belonging to the perſons inhabiting the countries ſtyling themſelves the Ligurian and Italian Republics.

[The remainder of this order of council contains the uſual directions for iſſuing Letters of Marque. The order is ſigned, PORTLAND, P. CHATHAM, CASTLEREAGH, HOBART, HAWKESBURY, C. F. GREVILLE, V. C.]

Admiralty Office, Aug. 23. Letter from the Hon. William Cornwallis, Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Sir Evan Nepean, dated off Uſhant, the 18th inſt.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that a lugger was ſeen within the rocks at Uſhant, which had the appearance of an armed veſſel. Boats from the Ville de Paris, under the direction of Lieut. Watt, went on the 16th at night, and brought her out. She is called the Meſſager, pierced for eight guns, has ſix mounted, with the owner and 40 men on board, completely fitted for a two-months cruize. Lieut. Watt boarded her with 18 men, in a pinnace, before the other boats, which had ſeparated to look out for her, could get up. Only a few Frenchmen were wounded, upon making a feeble reſiſtance. W. CORNWALLIS.

Endymion at Sea, Aug. 14.

Sir, I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that Le General Moreau, a very fine French ſchooner privateer, of 16 guns, and 85 men, was this evening captured by his Majeſty's ſhip under my command. Le General Moreau is a perfectly new veſſel, had been out only ſix days from Bourdeaux, and had made no capture.

Admiral Cornwallis. CHARLES PAGET.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 30. Letter from the Hon. Courtnay Boyle, Captain of the Seahorſe, to Sir Evan Nepean, Bart.

Sir, *Off the Burlings, July* 25.

I beg you will acquaint the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that his Majeſty's ſloop Waſp, on the 19th, by ſignal, chaſed, and was fortunate in the capture of a French privateer, whoſe intention it was to keep on the ſkirts of the convoy. I have incloſed Capt. Aylmer's letter to me, which I beg you to deliver to their Lordſhips. I am &c. C. BOYLE.

Sir, *Waſp, July* 19.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that in the execution of your orders, per ſignal, to look out S. W. I diſcovered and captured, after a chace of two hours, Le Deſeſpoir French privateer, a lugger mounting two guns, pierced for 10, commanded by Jean Delabelle, and manned with 28 men; belonging to Hodierne, which ſhe had left only three days before; and I have the ſatisfaction to add, had made no captures.

I am, &c. W. AYLMER.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 3. Letter from Capt. Mowbray, of the Maidſtone, to Lord Nelſon, dated June 14, 14 leagues Weſt from Iſle Faro.

My Lord, I do myſelf the honour to inform you, that his Majeſty's ſhip under my command fell in with and captured, at ſix this morning, a brig in the ſervice of the French Republic, called L'Arab, carrying eight 42 pounders, and 58 men, commanded by Capt. Mathurin Theodore Artulam. She was on her return to L'Orient from Athens. R. H. MOWBRAY.

[This Gazettee likewiſe contains a proclamation dated the 31ſt ult. ordering that all aliens, being ſubjects of the French Republic, or of any places under its dominion, who may have arrived in Great Britain ſubſequent to the 1ſt of October, 1801, ſhall quit the kingdom—thoſe reſiding in London, on or before the 15th inſt. and in other parts of Great Britain on or before the 20th, under penalty of being lodged in gaol until their removal can be effected, and of tranſportation for life if returning without permiſſion, excepting the attendants of ambaſſadors, or the bonâ fide ſervants of Britiſh ſubjects, or ſuch aliens as may have obtained licence for their reſidence here.

Veſ-

Vessels are to be in readiness at Gravesend for the purpose of conveying these persons to the Continent free of expence to them.

Downing-street, Sept. 6. The King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of neutral powers residing at this court, that his Majesty has thought proper, for the defence of his dominions, and the protection of his subjects, to take the most effectual measures for the blockade of the entrance of the port of Havre de Grace, and the other Ports of the Seine; and that from this time all the measures authorised by the laws of nations, and the respective treaties between his Majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 13. Letter from Sir John Colpoys, K. B. Commander in Chief at Plymouth, to Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. dated the 11th inst.

Sir, I transmit you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter I have received from Capt. Burke, of his Majesty's sloop Sea Gull, giving an account of his having recaptured the Lord Nelson East Indiaman, after an action which seems to have done him, his officers, and crew, much credit. J. Colpoys.

Sea Gull, Plymouth Sound, September 11.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that, after having seen the convoy safe into Cork, on my return I saw, at one *p. m.* on the 25th inst. in lat. 46 deg. N. long. 12 deg. a large sail, and, after a chace of five hours, brought her to action, which lasted until day-light next morning, when I found the masts and rigging so much cut up, having the larboard, fore, and main rigging gone, lower and spring stays, all the running rigging and sails, the fore yard shot away, in the slings, with two shot between wind and water, that I was obliged to haul off to secure the masts, and replace the rigging, still keeping sight of the enemy, determined, when a little secured, to renew the action, which having done, and on the point of again attacking her, at half-past eight, *a. m.* the squadron under Sir Edward Pellew hove in sight, on the advanced ship of which drawing up, she struck, and proved to be the Lord Nelson East India ship, captured 13 days before, by the Bellone privateer, of 36 guns and 320 men, by boarding. It is with sincere regret I have to add, that I have on the occasion lost two valuable seamen killed, seven seamen and a marine wounded; among the latter I am sorry to say is Lieut. William Davis (Senior Lieutenant), to whose cool and steady conduct I am much indebted, as well as to that of Lieut. Weatherstone, and Mr. Ellis, the Master: indeed, I cannot do sufficient justice to the merits of the whole of the officers and ship's company, for their cool and determined courage. Enclosed is a list of the killed and wounded.

I am, &c. Henry Burke.

List of killed and wounded.—Killed. Wm. Armstrong, Jeremiah Falls.—Wounded. Lieut. Wm. Davis (slightly), Wm. Reynolds, marine; John Thompson, seaman; T. Mannell, ditto; Joseph Cragg, ditto; Wm. Rockett, ditto; Patrick M'Donald, ditto; James Drimon, ditto; F. Grey, do.

Henry Burke.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 17. Letter from Rear Adm. Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Jamaica, to Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. dated at Port Royal, July 14.

Sir, Since my letters, with the various details of service, by the Queen Charlotte packet, his Majesty's ship Cumberland arrived from cruising off St. Domingo with the French frigate Creole, taken by the squadron under Capt. Bayntun, for the particulars of which transaction I shall refer the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to his letter; as also to Capt. Brisbane's, for the capture of La Magnonne, mentioned in my letter of the 3d; since when the squadron has sent in the national brig L'Aiguille, of eight guns, cutter-built, and very old; also the Vigilant brig, of 18 guns, new, and a fine vessel; there are likewise two schooners, La Superieure and Le Poisson Nolant, both coppered, and very fine vessels.

I am, &c. J. T. Duckworth.

Cumberland, between Jean Rabel, and Cape Nicholas Mole, June 30.

Sir, Having parted with the convoy, as I had the honour of informing you in my letter of yesterday, I stretched in with the squadron, during the night, for St. Domingo. Soon after day-light, a large sail was seen near the Fortugas, steering down Cape Nichola Mole, and from the cut of sails I judged her to be a French ship of war; the Cumberland, with the Vanguard, were soon close up to her, the latter on the starboard side, and the former on the larboard bow; in this position he received a few shot from the Vanguard, and, having fired one, struck to his Majesty's squadron, and was immediately taken possession of. She proved to be the Creole, a remarkably fine National French frigate, of 44 guns, carrying eighteen pounders, and commanded by Citizen Le Bastard, from Cape François, bound to Port au Prince, at sea one day, having Gen. Morgan (the second in command at St. Domingo) and Staff, with troops on board, the crew of the fri-

gate conſiſting of 150 men, two of whom were badly wounded. While we were taking poſſeſſion of the prize, a ſmall National ſchooner, commanded by a Lieutenant, came into the ſquadron, and was taken: ſhe came from Cape François, and bound to Port au Prince, having on board 100 blood-hounds from Cuba, intended to accompany the army ſerving againſt the Blacks.

I am, &c. H. W. Bayntun.

Goliath, off Cape Nicholas Mole, June 28.

Sir, In conſequence of your permiſſion to chaſe, I ſtood in ſhore to cut off the two ſhips ſeen this morning, and was fortunate enough to carry up the breeze to the ſternmoſt, which had got becalmed cloſe under Cape St. Nicholas; ſhe hauled her colours down after returning a few ſhot, and proved to be La Mignonne, a remarkably faſt-ſailing ſhip corvette, of 16 long eighteen-pounders (ſix of which ſhe had landed), commanded by Monſieur J. P. Bargeaud, Capitaine de Fregate, two days from Les Cayes, bound to the Cape in her way to France. She has only 80 men.

I am, &c. C. Brisbane.

Commodore Bayntun.

P. S. Laſt night a ſmall ſchooner was obſerved ſtanding into the convoy, which appearing ſuſpicious I ſent a boat manned and armed, and found her to be a Frenchman, from St. Jago de Cuba, to Port au Prince, with a cargo of Sugar, and 3476 dollars in caſh. She has three guns, and ſome ſwivels, mounted.

Extract of a letter from Rear Adm. Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B. dated July 17.

Capt. Biſſell, of the Racoon ſloop, gallantly went into the port of Leogane, and, after an action of 40 minutes with the French National brig Lodi, brought her out. The particulars of which the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty will know from that officer's ſtatement tranſmitted herewith.

Racoon, off Eaſt end of Jamaica, July 16.

Sir, I beg to acquaint you, that, at half paſt 11 on Monday morning the 11th inſtant, while working between the iſland of Guanaba and St. Domingo, I obſerved a French National brig lying at anchor in Leogane Roads, and I immediately bore up for her. On approaching I found them preparing to receive us with ſprings on her cables, &c.—At a quarter before three p. m. I anchored with ſprings within 30 yards of him, and immediately commenced an action, which was continued on both ſides for 90 minutes, when ſhe cut her cables and began to make off. I inſtantly cut and followed her; and, after about 10 minutes more of well-directed fire, we ſo completely unrigged her that ſhe ſtruck her colours, and called out they had ſurrendered. We were obliged to anchor again immediately to prevent driving on ſhore. She proves to be Le Lodi, pierced for 20 guns, but had only 10 mounted, commanded by M. Pierre Iſaac Taupier, Capitaine de Fregate. Our ſails and rigging are a good deal cut, but I am happy to ſay I had not a man killed; and the only perſon wounded is Mr. Thomas Gill, maſter's mate, whoſe left arm was carried off by a ſhot; a very worthy promiſing young man, who has ſerved his time in the navy, and will, if he ſurvives, do credit to your patronage. The loſs of the enemy is one killed, and 13 or 14 wounded, by their account. The conduct of Mr. James Alexander Gordon, the Firſt Lieutenant, on this as well as many other recent occaſions, has been highly exemplary and praiſeworthy; and I have much pleaſure in informing you, that the whole of the officers and ſhip's company behaved fully to my ſatisfaction. Austin Biſſell.

P. S. Enclоſed is a liſt of veſſels taken and deſtroyed by his Majeſty's ſloop under my command ſince July 5.

July 6. A ſchooner at anchor in a bay near Cape Roſa; ſunk.

July 7. Schooner La Vertu, of two guns, carrying troops and proviſions from Port au Prince to Jeremie; taken.

Sloop L'Ami des Colonies, of two guns; taken.

July 9. A ſchooner ran on ſhore, and ſunk in Barradier Bay.

July 11. Le Lodi National brig, Capt. P. J. Taupier. Auſtin Biſſell.

Letter from the Hon. Charles Elphinſtone Fleming, Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Egyptienne, to Admiral Cornwallis.

Sir, *Egyptienne, Aug. 30.*

I have the honour to inform you, that his Majeſty's ſhip under my command laſt night captured the French privateer La Chiffonette, of 14 guns and 80 men. She has been 26 days from Bourdeaux, and has captured a brig belonging to Jerſey, from Santa Cruz bound to Hamburgh, which has been ſince recaptured by his Majeſty's ſhip Endymion; ſhe ſails remarkably faſt, has been chaſed by ſeveral frigates, and once by this ſhip. When the Chiffonette was firſt diſcovered, ſhe was in the act of boarding an Engliſh brig, but quitted her on our approach.

I am, &c. C. E. Fleming.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 24. Letter from Sir J. Saumarez, K. B. &c. to Sir E. Nepean, Bart. dated on board H. M. S. Cerberus, off Granville, the 15th inſt.

Sir, I beg you will pleaſe to inform my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that, having been joined by the Terror bomb on the 8th, and the Sulphur on the 12th inſtant, I embarked on board his Majeſty's ſhip Cerberus, and ſailed from Guernſey-roads the following morning, with the Charwell and Carteret cutter in company. It blowing a ſtrong breeze from the

the Eaſtward, it was not until Tueſday evening I was enabled to get off Granville, when, having had an opportunity to reconnoitre the enemy's gun-veſſels and other craft within the pier, and the different batteries by which they were protected, I anchored in the Cerberus as near ſhore as the tide would admit, having only 16 feet at low water. At 11 the Terror came up; but having alſo grounded, it was not until two o'clock that Captain Harding was enabled to place his ſhip in the poſition aſſigned to her, which he did in a moſt judicious manner, and opened a brisk fire from his two mortars, which was returned from the mortar and gun batteries on the heights near the town, and alſo from ſome guns on the pier, and the gun-veſſels placed in the entrance. From the number of well-directed ſhells thrown from the Terror into the pier, and parts of the town, I am perſuaded they muſt have done very conſiderable damage. The fire was kept up till after five o'clock, when I thought it adviſeable to recall the Terror, and anchored with this ſhip and the Charwell a ſhort diſtance farther from the town. The Sulphur bomb, whoſe bad ſailing prevented her from beating up, joined ſhortly after, and alſo anchored. The loſs on this occaſion was two men wounded by ſplinters on board the Terror. A few ſhells were thrown in the evening, but the tide prevented the ſhips getting ſufficiently near to be attended with much effect. This morning the ſquadron were under ſail before dawn of day; and all circumſtances concurred to enable them to take their reſpective ſtations with the utmoſt preciſion. The two mortar veſſels opened a briſk and well-directed fire ſoon after five o'clock, which was unremittingly kept up until half-paſt ten, when the falling tide rendered it neceſſary to withdraw from the attack. Twenty-two gun-veſſels, that had hauled out of the pier, drew up in a regular line, and kept up a heavy fire, jointly with the batteries around the port, without doing much execution.—The Cerberus, after getting under ſail, grounded on one of the ſand-banks, and remained above three hours before ſhe floated. Nine of the gun-boats perceiving her ſituation, endeavoured to annoy her, and kept up a heavy fire upon her for ſome time, but were ſilenced by the Charwell and Kite, and alſo by the fire from the Sulphur and Terror bombs, and by the carronade launch of the Cerberus, under the orders of Lieut. Manſell, aſſiſted by the Elfing and Carteret, which obliged them to take ſhelter in their port. In the performance of this intricate ſervice, I cannot too highly applaud the zeal and perſevering exertions of all the officers and men under my orders; and I ſhould not do juſtice to the merits of Capt. Sibly, was I not to acknowledge the able aſſiſtance I have received from him ſince I have had the honour of being in his ſhip. The ſteadineſs and good conduct of all the officers and men in the Cerberus, during the time the ſhip was aground, alſo do them infinite credit.—The various ſervices on which Capt M'Leod, of the Sulphur, and Capt. Hardinge, of the Terror, have been employed this war, are already ſufficiently known; but I will venture to aſſert that, in no inſtance, can they have diſplayed greater zeal and gallantry than on the preſent occaſion: and great praiſe is alſo due to Lieut. Macartney and Lieut. Smith, and the parties of artillery embarked on board the reſpective bomb-veſſels. It is not poſſible to aſcertain the damages the enemy have ſuſtained on this occaſion; but as, during the bombardment, very few (if any) of the ſhells miſſed taking effect, they muſt have been very conſiderable.

I am, &c. JA. SAUMAREZ.

Letter from Capt. Owen, of H M S Immortalité, to Lord Keith, dated off St. Valery en Caux, Sept. 14.

My Lord,—In obedience to the order of Rear-Admiral Montagu, I, at eight o'clock this morning, in company with the Perſeus and Exploſion bombs, commenced an attack on the batteries which protect the town of Dieppe, and veſſels building there, (in number 17.) The firing was continued on both ſides till paſt 11, when the lee tide making ſtrong, and the town having taken fire badly in one place, and ſlightly in two others, I cauſed the bombs to weigh, and proceeded with them off St. Vallery en Caux, where they are conſtructing ſix veſſels, and at three in the afternoon opened our fire at that place for an hour. The enemy was for the moſt part driven from their batteries, the inhabitants flying to the country; and, judging from the direction in which many of the ſhells burſt, they muſt have ſuffered much.—On a ſervice of this nature we cannot expect to eſcape unhurt. I have, however, pleaſure in reporting to your Lordſhip, that although the enemy's fire, eſpecially from Dieppe (which is very ſtrong in batteries), was heavy and well-directed, and that many of their ſhot took effect, our loſs has been but ſmall: the Perſeus has one man miſſing, and the Serjeant of Artillery is ſlightly wounded. The Boatſwain of this ſhip and three ſeamen were bruiſed by ſplinters, but did not leave their quarters: the other damage (but that not material) is confined chiefly to the rigging. The manner of executing my inſtructions, and the judgement ſhewn in placing and managing the bomb-veſſels, entitle Capt. Methuin and Capt. Paul to my beſt and warmeſt thanks: their conduct has been every thing I wiſh; and they ſpeak highly of the officers and de-

detachments of the Royal Artillery embarked with them, as well as of the officers and men of their respective crews. My opinion of the first Lieutenant of this ship, Charles F. Payne, is already known to your Lordship; and his conduct this day, as well as that of the other Lieutenants, officers, and men, without exception, has fully justified the reports I have made your Lordship concerning them on former occasions. E. W. C. R. Owen.

[This Gazette also contains an account of H. M S. Argo, Captain Hallowell, having captured L'Oiseau cutter privateer, of 10 guns and 68 men; and likewise of the capture of L'Espoir privateer of St. Malo's, of six guns and 52 men, together with her prize, the Two Friends of London, by the Joseph hired cutter, Lieut. Wm. Gibbons, in company with the Maria privateer, of Guernsey.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Agen, July 6. A horde of wolves has committed the most terrible ravages in the Department of Gers. The Communes of Aignau, Rifle, St. Grifiere, Plaisance, and Ladeveze, have suffered in an extraordinary degree.

Letters from Dijon, dated Aug. 13, speak of a number of villages in that neighbourhood having been devastated by inundations.

Letters from France, of the 15th Aug. state in positive terms, that Bonaparte intends not only to invade Great Britain and Ireland, but to attack Malta and Gibraltar at the same time. A force of 120,000 men is now collected in Languedoc, Provence, and Italy, for carrying into effect the two latter purposes.

At Toulon there are 10 ships of the line and 16 frigates, besides cutters and transports, ready for sea; and 52 merchantmen are engaged at Marseilles for the service of Government. In the vicinity of Toulon and Marseilles are 28,000 men, of whom 1500 are horse artillery, equipped for a foreign expedition.

Aug. 21. The Reprisaille of Bourdeaux has taken, by boarding, after an action of an hour, the King George packet, armed with 12 pounders, and carried her into a Spanish port. She has on-board a box, containing 15,000 carats of rough diamonds, and 31,321 piastres.

The late crew of the British ship La Minerve are all in good health, after a march of five weeks to the interior of France. The officers are permitted to walk about the town, and allowed nine-pence per day each.

The Moniteur of the 30th ult. contains the following insolent article:

Hamburgh, Aug. 14. The Danish army assembled in Holstein increases daily: it already amounts to 30,000 men. The whole force of Denmark seems to be concentered in this point. We are assured, that not 800 men are left in garrison at Copenhagen, and 200 at Elsineur. It is difficult to develope the object of this assemblage of troops, unless we attribute it to the events which have taken place at Hanover. If it be to render the neutrality of the Danish States respected, why are not similar measures resorted to with respect to their navy? Is it judicious in this Prince to give provocation to France; or does he seriously think that his whole army will have any greater effect upon that Power, than the mere display of his flag upon the frontiers? But the military mania is very disastrous amongst petty Princes; and, by the expence which it occasions, is even more injurious than the vice of gaming.

Paris, Sept. 12. Admiral Bruix has published the following curious Proclamation, dated Head-quarters, at Boulogne, July 30: E. Bruix, *Councellor of State, and Admiral of the Flotilla destined to carry War to England.*

"The First Consul, when he signified to me your destination, honoured me with the title of your Admiral. He sends me to you, to conduct your exertions in the career of glory, which his genius has prepared for you. What man, at this distinguished proof of the confidence of a hero, would not be raised above himself? Who could doubt of his own powers? Brave seamen, the choice of Bonaparte renders me worthy to march at your head. Your zeal and your bravery are pledges to me that we shall fulfil his expectations. Already you hear the cry of vengeance—our towns and districts bring in their voluntary gifts in multitudes; all Frenchmen are ready to march to punish a Government which is an enemy of the peace of the world, and especially an enemy to the glory and welfare of our country. You are first called to this great enterprize—to you your country first commits the care of satisfying her just vengeance. Be certain that you will fulfil your noble destination.—Recollect that the victory begins in your docks, and in your marine and military exercises. Those ships which insolently cruize along our shores, at sight of your labours, may return and say to their Government, "A fearful day is preparing; the winds and sea, again favourable to the Conqueror of Egypt, may in a few hours bring him to our coasts, and with him the innumerable companions of his glory." To hasten this result, it is my first duty to establish a severe discipline in the national flotilla. Subordination will regulate your efforts; that can alone add to the activity of your labours. Sailors, we are on the field of

of battle: to loſe a moment, would be criminal cowardice. Redouble, therefore, your zeal; multiply your ſervices; and the nation which oppreſſes the ſeas *will be conquered by terror, before it experiences the fate of arms, and ſinks beneath the blows of our heroes.*

BRUIX."

Mercantile Integrity of the French Government.—The Houſe of Lindo, in London, has lately failed, owing to its connexion in buſineſs with the French Government. It made, during the peace, immenſe ſhipments to the French Weſt India iſlands, on the faith of the Conſular Court; and we underſtand it now holds a bill, drawn on the Republic by the late Gen. Leclerc, for 260,000l. which, like moſt other demands on it, has been diſhonoured. The pretext under which the payment of the bills is reſiſted is, that they were iſſued at an improper diſcount, or that full value was not given for them.

Gen. Rochambeau lately cauſed the following to be inſerted in the Official Gazette at Cape François:—"The General in Chief gives, in the moſt formal manner, the *lie* to the letter of the Miniſter of Marine, addreſſed to the Firſt Conſul, under date 5th Floreal, inſerted in the Moniteur of the 10th of the ſame month. This letter falſely cenſures the Government bills drawn on France, and particularly thoſe of Alexander Lindo. I am compelled to remove this notorious calumny; and I owe it to Gen. Le Clerc, who alone with me has iſſued them, to unmaſk the falſehood of ſuch an aſſertion.—(Signed) D. ROCHAMBEAU."

HOLLAND, &c.

A new demand has been made of the Dutch, by the French Government, of 400 gun-boats, to be immediately ſupplied for the troops intended to be ſent againſt England. The French are increaſing their force conſiderably at the Helder and the Briel, apprehending an attack upon that quarter by a Britiſh force. The whole French army in Holland is eſtimated at 45,000 men.

The Batavian troops are to be diſtributed in the proportion of one Dutch regiment to two French. At preſent there are 18,000 Frenchmen in Zealand; making, with the proportionate addition of Dutch, 24,000. The French are complete maſters of the country. They lately impoſed a contribution of two per cent. on all capital, being a tax equal to 40 per cent on income. This was regularly levied, and lodged in the Conſular coffers.

Bruſſels, Sept. 1. The French National Flotilla which Admiral Bruix will command, will conſiſt of 200 armed ſhips, beſides tranſports and fiſhing-boats. The army will conſiſt of 6000 men. The army between St. Omer's, Dunkirk, Calais, and Gravelines, will be much more numerous. Among others, the *Invincible* and *Terrible* demi-brigades have orders to march. Generals Maſſena and Augereau have received orders to repair immediately to the places of their deſtination. The whole force which is collecting between Compeigne and Ghent, will amount to 180,000 men.

SWITZERLAND.

The newſpapers publiſhed at Lauſanne ſtate, that a force of 16,000 men is now raiſing in Switzerland for the ſervice of France, and that freſh Treaties of Alliance are on the tapis. At Lauſanne, on the 22d ult. a ſolemn Faſt and Thankſgiving were ordered by the Government, *for the bleſſings conferred on that country by the French.*

ITALY.

The Emperor of Morocco has declared war againſt the Genoeſe, and has ſeized two of their veſſels at Tangiers.

Italian Republic, Aug. 26.

EXTRACT OF THE REGISTER OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The Government will take the moſt active meaſures to defend the inhabitants of the Republic from the hoſtility of the Engliſh.—2. The Government is authorized to conſult with the French Government on the beſt manner to build and arm two frigates and 12 gun-boats, in the ports of France, at the expence of the Italian Republic, which are to be at the diſpoſal of the Firſt Conſul during the war.—3. One of the frigates is to be called the Preſident, and the other the Italian Republic; and each of the 12 gun-boats to bear the name of a department of the Italian Republic.

HANOVER, &c.

A letter from Hanover of the 16th ſays, "Yeſterday was celebrated here with much feſtivity, as Bonaparte's birth-day. Every hour 30 pieces of cannon were diſcharged from the ramparts. In the evening was a general illumination, free entrance to the theatre, a grand concert, &c. The States had been required to furniſh 30,000 dollars for this fête, but 10,000 were accepted."

Hanover, Aug. 24. Two hundred and fifty cheſts have been prepared, to convey the muſkets and other arms in our arſenals to France. Some waggons, with cheſts containing 50 ſtands of arms each, will ſet out to-day.

Sept. 4. Communications are daily expected to be made on the ſubject of the ſeparation of this territory from England. Propoſals have been made by Gen. Mortier to the States, relative to the furniſhing of the arrears of the pay for two months for the French troops in our territory. There are 31,000 men; and the pay for theſe amounts to 900,000 livres monthly. As ſoon as theſe ſhall be paid, arrangements will be made for diminiſhing their numbers. The daily expence of maintaining the French troops in the Hanoverian territory amounts to between 10 and 11,000 rix-dollars. As the whole income of the country

country does not exceed four millions of rix-dollars, the maintenance and pay of theſe troops are a burthen it cannot poſſibly ſupport.

Gen. Mortier has propoſed, that fortifications ſhall be erected on different points of the Elbe and Weſer, and the Hanoverian magiſtrates have been ordered to furniſh the neceſſary materials. The States have made repreſentations againſt the meaſure; but it is ſaid they have voted another loan of 150,000 dollars. The pay due to the Hanoverian ſoldiers amounts to 543,000 dollars.

The Declaration delivered by the new Hanoverian Miniſter, Baron de Redor, to the Diet of Ratiſbon, on the 19th ult. is ſaid to be of the moſt ſpirited and dignified nature. It contains his Majeſty's ſolemn proteſt againſt the new Convention of the 5th July, by which the Hanoverian troops were diſarmed by the French.

Hamburgh, Aug. 23. The diſtreſs occaſioned in this city by the blockade of the Elbe becomes every day more apparent. Upwards of 30 ſuicides have been committed here in the ſpace of a week. The ſtagnation of our commerce increaſes hourly. Our port, which formerly diſplayed a foreſt of maſts, now reſembles a deſart. No veſſel can enter the Elbe; nor will the Engliſh ſuffer one to go out. This ſtate of things may laſt for a long time. The French are determined not to quit the left bank of the Elbe; and the Engliſh, not to raiſe the blockade. It is certain that the Ruſſians will preſerve their neutrality in the Baltic, and that the coaſt of Elſineur, and other points, will not be occupied by foreign troops.

Francfort, Aug. 22. The commerce of the North of Germany begins to take a different direction. The rivers Elbe and Weſer being ſhut againſt the Engliſh, they have reſorted to Lubeck for carrying on their trade with the States of the Empire.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Aug. 14. The new organization of the two Gallicias is completed, and the Government is definitively fixed at Lemberg. The authorities eſtabliſhed at Cracow are diſſolved, and ſeveral of the members will be employed at Lemberg.

Our Court has reſolved to fit out a flotilla in the ports of the Adriatic, to protect the Auſtrian merchantmen againſt the Barbary corſairs.

Vienna, Aug. 17. The French continue aſſembling a great body of troops in Lower Italy, whence it is conjectured that they propoſe to undertake an expedition over the Adriatic. The depôt of troops will be at Raguſa.

The Auſtrian and Pruſſian Governments have agreed to dig a canal to Cracow, at their joint expence. Pruſſia is to execute the work to the frontiers, and the Emperor thence to the Viſtula. The cultivation of the interior of Poland will be much improved by this work, which is undertaken on the example of Ruſſia.

RUSSIA.

Letters from Peterſburg, dated the 20th of July, ſtate, that five ſail of two-deckers were then lying off the Mole-head, ready for ſailing; 10 or 12 more had their ſails unbent, and the remaining ſhips, including all the three-deckers, were unrigged. It was generally ſuppoſed that the Emperor wiſhed to avoid taking a part in the war, but that he is decidedly friendly to Britain.

The Emperor Alexander, a few weeks ago, after inſpecting the Ruſſian fleet at Cronſtadt, gave orders to ſtop all naval preparations for the preſent ſeaſon.

The *Hamburgh Correſpondenten* of the 30th ult. contained the following intereſting article, dated from the frontiers of Ruſſia, and which is conſidered as official, becauſe it is known that political articles relative to Ruſſia and Pruſſia are not inſerted in that paper without authority:

"The remonſtrance which a great Court ſent to Paris againſt the occupation of Hanover has not been attended with ſucceſs, as a written anſwer has been received, ſtating, that the meaſures which the Firſt Conſul had adopted with regard to the Electorate of Hanover could not be altered. Meanwhile that Court continues inceſſantly to exert itſelf for the Electorate, and employs all means that can tend to re-eſtabliſh peace between England and France."

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Information has been received, that the Government of Portugal have ſubmitted to the demands of the French, as made by General Laſnes. Don Joſe D'Almeida, of the Foreign Department, has been diſmiſſed, and his *portfeuille* placed in the poſſeſſion of M. Pinto. Some advices add, that a compromiſe has been made on the part of Spain, in conſequence of which ſhe is to pay a ſum of money, inſtead of the naval aid which ſhe is bound to render to France, by the Treaty of 1796. The price which ſhe pays for this indulgence is ſaid to be no leſs than 3,000,000l. ſterling per annum.

One million of cruſades (about 112,500l. ſterling) is ſaid to be the ſum extorted by France from the Court of Liſbon, as the price of its forbearance. In addition to this, however, jewels to a large amount have been obtained for the uſe of the Chief Conſul.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Conſtantinople announce, that Mecca and Medina have been captured by a body of Arabian inſurgents.

A formal demand has been made by the French Miniſter at Conſtantinople, that all Engliſh ſhips be prohibited from entering the ports of Turkey, and from paſſing the Dardanelles.

ASIA.

ASIA.

The Ceylon Gazette Extraordinary of Feb. 23 contains a dispatch to the Governor from Major-Gen. H. Macdowall, dated near Geriagamme, Feb. 19, which states, that in the morning the advance, under Lieut.-Col. Logan, of the 51st, attacked and carried the strong posts of Galee, Gederah, and Geriagamme. At the first (in which the enemy abandoned three very curious brass cannon) no resistance was made; at the last, a heavy fire commenced the moment the Grenadiers of the 19th, under Captain Honner, appeared, and was maintained, though with little effect, until the assailants entered the battery. The enemy's mode of defence was so contemptible that the loss on our side was trivial; one serjeant and one private only, of the 19th regiment, being severely wounded: but the General observes, that, "from the sleepiness and narrowness of the paths, had the Candians behaved with common resolution, this conquest would have cost us the lives of many brave men. The Adigar, it is said, has fled into the Four Corles, and the troops who were lately under his command are dispersed in the woods, or have retired towards Candy." He expected to reach Katoogastolle the next day.

Another dispatch was received on the following day from Lieut.-Col. Barbut, stating, that he approached the great Candian river on the 19th, and found the neighbouring heights occupied by the enemy in force: they were however soon dislodged, with the loss of 15 killed; and on the 21st, the detachments of the army joined at Wallapoalon. The King of Candy and the first Adigar had abandoned the capital, and fled to the province of Ouva, after having set fire to the palace and several temples. Gen. Macdowall had placed a guard upon the palace; and by the exertions of the British soldiers the fire had been extinguished, but not until the building was nearly consumed. The Governor immediately published a letter of congratulation to the officers and troops.

[Private letters from the officers at Ceylon give the most gratifying description of the Candian country. They describe it as one of the most beautiful spots in the world. Mountains cultivated to their summits, and interspersed with rivulets, villages, and cattle, with well-trodden footpaths crossing them in all directions—fruitful vallies, with groves of areca, jaok, cocoa-nut, limes, orange, plantains, and pumple-nose trees, with fine villages, and fields of paddy, ragee, Natchenee, and other grains—the paddy fields well watered by the streams rushing down from the mountains; altogether forming such striking scenery as is but seldom seen.]

Intelligence has been received of the capture of Poonah, the capital of the Mahratta States. It appears, that on Gen. Wellesley's taking the field, the Mahratta General sent to inform him, that if his march was continued, he would burn the Capital to which our army was marching. Gen. Wellesley, however, made a forced march of 60 miles in one day, and arrived at Poonah in time to prevent the enemy's being apprised of his progress. On the approach of the British troops, the Mahratta Chief made a precipitate retreat, and the place was carried without opposition.

The express also announces the resignation of General Stuart, as Commander in Chief, and second in Council at Fort St. George.

A letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated the 10th June, says, that a French squadron under the orders of Admiral Linois, consisting of one ship of 74 guns, two frigates, and a number of transports, having 3000 men on board, which arrived at the Cape on the 14th May, had sailed from thence for Pondicherry (it was supposed that it would touch at the Mauritius), and was to be followed by another of superior force; probably that which sailed from Ferrol, under the Dutch Admiral Hartsink.—Advice of Admiral Linois sailing was immediately after sent by our Government to Admiral Rainier, commanding our naval force in the Indian seas, with instructions to watch the movements of the Republican squadron.

Assassination of the Jeypour Rajah.—The late overland dispatches from India announce the assassination of the Jeypour Rajah by a priest, who had ingratiated himself with the Prince. The murder was not discovered for some hours, when the assassin was pursued and taken. He was tied to the foot of an elephant, and trampled to death. The Jeypour Rajah was at the head of a powerful confederacy, and constantly involved in hostilities with the Mahrattas.

A late letter from Canton says, "Certain intelligence has been received that the insurgents are in full march to the Eastward. Affairs assume such an alarming aspect, that the Emperor has summoned the Feudatories of the Empire to Pekin. All the Mandarins of the first class have been ordered on military duty in their respective districts. Among the insurgents are a number of French missionaries, who are suspected of having aided the revolters."

At Manilla, the Chinese have declared themselves independent of the Government, and refused to comply with its requisitions.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

New York, July 20. The particulars of the cession of Louisiana are, that France and Spain have the free right of trade with it for 12 years, on paying the same duties as the American citizens. The United

States

States to pay a ſum in five per cent. ſtock, redeemable in 18 years, making about 11,250,000 dollars; and a further ſum of 4,000,000 to American citizens, for liquidating claims on the French Government, or for French Government Bills, making the purchaſe money about 12,250,000 dollars. The ratification is limited to the 31ſt of October.

New York, Aug. 3. By the brig Friendſhip, which lately arrived at Norfolk from Aux Cayes, we learn, that the ſituation of the inhabitants in the iſland of St. Domingo was extremely diſtreſſing. The Brigands in the neighbourhood of Aux Cayes have ſurrounded the place in ſuch a manner, that it is impoſſible to obtain forage for their cattle; and, as the Britiſh cruizers intercept all reinforcements, the inhabitants are flying in all directions.

Generals Deſſoles and Chriſtophe, who command the Brigands in St. Domingo, early in July ſent a flag of truce on-board one of our cruizers, in the bite of Leogane, propoſing to the Commander in Chief at Jamaica, to act in concert with him againſt the French, and requiring a ſupply of ſtores. The renewal of the war between England and France had given increaſed confidence to the Blacks, who, on the 11th of July, had carried their deſtructive excurſions to the very gates of the Cape.

A letter from Barbadoes, dated the 27th July, ſays, that an expedition was preparing to take poſſeſſion of Demarara. The Dutch Governor, appriſed of the intention of our Commanders, had ordered all the Engliſh in the ſettlement to join the garriſon; and, on their refuſal to take up arms againſt their country, he cauſed them to be impriſoned.

Letters from Newfoundland, by the Greyhound cutter, arrived at Portſmouth, contain ſome particulars reſpecting the capture of the little French iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Capt. Malbon, of the Aurora, hearing of the renewal of war on the 26th of June, immediately ſailed from Newfoundland for St. Pierre, and arrived there on the 30th; and, ſending his boats on ſhore in the evening, they fell in with a boat having the Governor on-board, immediately after which the place ſurrendered. Capt. Malbon made 180 priſoners, and took, by this very prompt and gallant enterprize, a French ſchooner, a brig, 11 ſmall merchant ſhips, and 100 boats.—The veſſels, fiſh, ſtores, &c. taken at St. Pierre and Miquilon, are eſtimated at 70,000l.

Some unpleaſant diſcoveries have been made by the Britiſh Commiſſioners of Accompts in the Weſt Indies. An arreſt has been ſued out againſt one gentleman, in purſuance of their directions, for the ſum of 130,000l.; to which amount they have proved defalcations.

Gen. Bowles, who was lately taken by the Spaniards, has been delivered up to the Americans, and is now in irons at Fort Charles.

A note written by Mr. Livingſton (the American Miniſter at Paris) to the Executive of his Government, on the occaſion of the ceſſion of Louiſiana to the United States, contained matter highly offenſive to this country. He ſays, "that France and the United States having no point of colliſion, may aſſiſt without being tempted to hurt one another in any manner;" and continues thus: "This union of ſentiment and intereſt reſts upon principles which ought to form the maritime code, and deliver the univerſe from the tyranny of Great Britain, which ſhe maintains, and which will never be combated with ſucceſs, until the other Powers, by uniting, ſhall abridge her means, by transferring to nations, more moderate, a part of her commerce."

We ſince learn, that the American Government has diſavowed the publication, and impute it to the miſtaken zeal of Mr. Livingſton's private connexions, who, by this and ſimilar means, laboured to obtain for him the credit of having negotiated the ceſſion of Louiſiana.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Aug. 31. The Special Commiſſion having met at Green ſtreet, E. Kearney was put upon trial for High Treaſon.—The overt-acts were, aſſembling with others in arms on the 23d of July, and attacking the King's troops.—The following are the names of the Jury: R. Allen, foreman; R. H. French; J. W. Fitzgerald; W. S. Magee; J. Halpen; W. Moore; J. Duncan; G. Byrne; R. Daviſon; T. Connor; W. Stanford; and T. Kinder, Eſquires.

The *Attorney General* addreſſed the Court, and, in a ſpeech which laſted an hour and a half, elucidated the act of the 25th Edward III. The tranſaction of the 23d July he conſidered as a viſitation of Providence, to arouſe the loyalty of the people; and dwelt with much energy on the difference between the Governments of France and England: he then called the attention of the Court to the conduct of Government to the traitors in 1798; ſome paid their lives as the forfeit of their crimes; ſome were tranſported, and ſome eſcaped for want of *legal evidence* to convict them. Many of them had changed their conduct; but others had returned to diſturb a Conſtitution the envy and admiration of the Univerſe. He read a part of the Rebel Proclamation, and contraſted it with their late conduct; but admitted, that at any time there were not more than 500 perſons acting in the riot. In the courſe of his addreſs, he alluded to the aſſaſſination of Lord Kilwarden,

den, and in the moſt impreſſive language deſcribed the particulars of that horrid event. After paſſing many encomiums on the moderation of Government under circumſtances of ſuch provocation, he obſerved that the Rebel Proclamation had the audacity to ſtate, that the firſt execution of a priſoner ſhould be the ſignal for a general inſurrection; but, notwithſtanding this threat, Government was determined to ſhew its ſtrength as well as its moderation, and prove that it as much deſpiſed the threatened as the actual hoſtility of treaſon. Three weeks had elapſed ſince the Special Commiſſion was iſſued—a fair opportunity had been offered for the free trial of the accuſed; and he had the benefit of an enlightened Jury, and the protection of a bench of Judges, as anxious for his exculpation as for the maintenance of the laws. He then recommended the lenity of Government to be imitated by all loyal ſubjects; and by this means, together with the courage of the Yeomanry and Militia, the country will ever be enabled to deſpiſe the threats of its enemies, whether foreign or domeſtic.

P. M'Cabe, the firſt witneſs, ſtated that on the 23d ult. he was informed of the plan for riſing, and that it was the intention of the rebels to attack the Artillery Barracks at Iſland-bridge, and get poſſeſſion of the arms and ammunition; then to ſeize the magazine in the Park, and to attack the Caſtle of Dublin on the Ship-ſtreet ſide. He was poſted, with a blunderbuſs, in Rainsford-ſtreet, and received 40 rounds of ball cartridge. The remainder of his depoſition went to prove the aſſemblage of vaſt numbers of the rebels, who were fired on by the Coombe Guard, when moſt of them ran away. He admitted that he was concerned in the Rebellion of 1798, and did not believe that any perſon was forced to take up arms on the 23d againſt his will.—*E. Wilſon*, Eſq. a Magiſtrate of Dublin, depoſed that he ſaw 300 or 400 people marching in a column towards the *depôt* of arms; and that they appeared to be acting according to a pre-concerted plan. He ordered them to lay down their arms; when one of them wounded him in the belly with a pike. At length on the arrival of the ſoldiers, a number of priſoners were taken.—Lieut. *Brady*, of the 21ſt Fuſileers, depoſed that he apprehended the priſoner with a pike in his hand, after his regiment had fired on the mob: he was making much noiſe, and endeavouring to eſcape. The priſoner was ſeized by J. Stack, a corporal of the above regiment, who heard him call on the pikemen to advance and charge the military.—The priſoner's Counſel repreſented his client as a poor induſtrious man, who had been ſurrounded by the inſurgents, and forced to act againſt his will: he appealed to the boaſted lenity of Government in behalf of his client.—Several witneſſes gave him a good character, but admitted that he was addicted to intoxication.—Lord Norbury ſummed up the evidence, having previouſly laid down the principles and practice in England reſpecting the Statute of 25 Edw. III. on High Treaſon, from certain law reports of celebrity.—The Jury, having retired about 15 minutes, returned a verdict—*Guilty*—at which the priſoner ſhewed a ſpecies of levity bordering on inſanity.

Sept. 1. T. M. Roche was indicted on the ſame ſtatute. The ſame evidence had been previouſly gone into, with a view to eſtabliſh the fact of inſurrection on the night of the 23d July, viz. the teſtimonies of Mr. *Wilſon*, and Lieut. *Brady* of the 21ſt regiment, who identified the priſoner as bearing a pike on that night. He further depoſed, that he took the priſoner in the act of holding a pike with both hands, acroſs his breaſt, the iron part downwards. On conveying him with 13 priſoners from James's-ſtreet Barrack to the Old Man's Hoſpital, the priſoner there threw himſelf on his knees before Gen. Fox, pleaded his age and diſtreſſed family, and proteſted the pike had been forced on him by the inſurgents in Thomas-ſtreet. In the previous part of the witneſs's teſtimony, he proved that the priſoner when ſeized on made an hideous noiſe, grappled his pike, and offered a conſiderable reſiſtance.—Several witneſſes were called to his character; but none of them could ſay any thing in favour of his loyalty.—Serjeant *Rice* proved the diſcovery of 8000 copies of the traitorous proclamation.—After an animated ſpeech from Mr. *M'Nally*, in favour of the priſoner, Juſtice *Finucane* recapitulated the evidence; and the Jury in a few minutes returned a verdict of *Guilty*,—O'Kirwan was alſo tried, and alſo found *Guilty*.

Sept. 2. J. Byrne was this day tried on the ſame charges as the former priſoners, and, after a ſimilar routine of evidence, was found *Guilty*. He was ſeized with a pike on his ſhoulder by two ſoldiers of the 21ſt.

Sept. 3. J. Begg ſtood trial on the ſame indictment.—Lieut. *Coltman* proved that this priſoner was ſeized while endeavouring to conceal himſelf amongſt ſome timber: he had no arms in his hands when taken, and aſſerted that he was endeavouring to conceal himſelf from ſome pikemen. The priſoner, who was a journeyman carpenter, received an excellent character from his employer. The jury found him *Guilty*, but recommended him to mercy.

Dublin, Sept. 3. Kearney was executed on Tueſday in Thomas-ſtreet, and died with few ſigns of contrition.—Roche was executed yeſterday, and, when at the ſcaffold, admitted he had been guilty of the crime for which he ſuffered.—Byrne will be executed on Monday; and on that day

it is expected that Emmett, Redmont, and Rourke, will be brought to trial.

Sept. 5. The Commiſſion renewed its ſitting this morning, and it was intended that D. L. Redmond, ſuppoſed to have been a principal perſon in the inſurrection, ſhould be tried; but, before the pannel began to be called, the Court received intelligence that the priſoner had ſhot himſelf.—On inquiry it was found that the wound had not proved fatal, and that it was ſuppoſed he might exiſt to take his trial.—W. Clare was then tried; and, the ſame evidence being adduced as in the former caſes, he was found *Guilty*.—Byrne was executed this morning; and Begg has received ſentence of death.

Dublin, Sept. 17. Yeſterday evening between 6 and 7, Major Sirr, attended by Hanlon, the keeper of the Tower in the Caſtle, ſurpriſed an offender, againſt whom there was an information as an inſurgent, in a carpenter's ſhop in John-ſtreet, in the Liberty, where this fellow was at work. The Major, on entering the place where two others were alſo employed, promiſed that, if any ſhould offer reſiſtance, he would fire; this did not deter, for the ruffian whom they wanted, finding himſelf nearly ſecured, fought for a piſtol he had; on doing which, Major Sirr ſnapped his at him, which miſſed fire. Hanlon immediately went to ſeize the fellow; but before he could, the latter fired, as did Hanlon at the ſame time, but he was unfortunately killed, and the deſperado only ſhot in the left hand, where a ball lodged. The offender, with the two other perſons, were ſeized, and lodged in the Caſtle guard-houſe laſt night; the delinquent is a young man between 20 and 30 years of age.

Dublin, Sept. 19. R. Emmett, eſq. was this day arraigned for High Treaſon. The priſoner pleaded Not Guilty. Several perſons depoſed to his activity in the different manufactories; other witneſſes proved the ſeizure of arms, &c. in the priſoner's ſtore-houſes. The priſoner did not make any defence. Lord Norbury impreſſively recapitulated the evidence; and the jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of Guilty.—The priſoner, before receiving ſentence, boldly avowed his treaſonable actions, and expreſſed, in ſtrong terms, his deteſtation of the exiſting Government, but poſitively diſclaimed having any connexion with the *French* Government, the deſtruction of which, he ſaid, he had witneſſed in every country through which he had travelled. He was executed on the following day.

Country News.

July 25. The foreſt of *Gabroſs* was this day accidentally ſet on fire, by which an extenſive range of trees have been burnt down, and many others damaged. The fire commenced about eight in the morning, pretty far Weſt, and was occaſioned by the burning of ſome whins at a place called Keir. The wind being South-Weſt, it took its direction to the North Eaſt; and at one time burned with ſuch fierceneſs, as to give reaſon to apprehend, the whole foreſt would have been conſumed: it, however, abated in the afternoon, and terminated in the evening.

The ſteeple of *Petworth* church, Suſſex, about 80 feet high, and meaſures in circumference about 30 feet, entirely covered with lead, with one vane, is going to be taken down, and the preſent tower heightened, and four pinnacles, with four vanes, added in lieu of the ſteeple, by order of veſtry, Auguſt 11.

Sept. 3. This day the notorious Hatfield prepared with great fortitude for his execution. After praying for ſome time in the priſon with two clergymen, he was conveyed in a poſt-chaiſe to the place of execution. When he came in ſight of the tree, he ſaid, "O! a happy ſight; I ſee it with pleaſure!" Then he deſired the executioner to be as expert as poſſible, and that he would wave an handkerchief when he was ready. The hangman then having fixed the rope, he put up his hand, and turned it himſelf. He alſo tied his cap, and took his handkerchief from his neck, and tied it about his head. At four o'clock he was turned off, and, after hanging the uſual time, was conveyed to St. Mary's church-yard for interment.

Sept. 9. This day the Earl of Dorcheſter gave a moſt ſplendid ball at his ſeat at *Milton abbey*. Upwards of 200 people ſat down to an elegant ſupper in the Gothic Hall, that was finely illuminated, as well as the whole ſuite of apartments, both above and below ſtairs, which were thrown open for the occaſion. The ſupper, which was ſerved on plate, was ſumptuous, and contained every delicacy then in ſeaſon, beſides ices and fruits. The company aſſembled were—the Ducheſs of Bolton, and her lovely nieces the miſs Percys; Earls of Weſtmorland, Ilcheſter, and Digby; Counteſs of Strafford; the Ladies Strangeways; Mr. and Lady H. Frampton; Mr. and Lady G. Buckley; Mr. and Lady Amelia Trenchard; Hon. Col. and Mrs. Fane; Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Strangeways; Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart; Hon. Mr. Stourton; Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Damer; Sir John and Lady Sheffield; Sir John, Lady, and Miſs Smith; Sir George O. Paul; Sir John and Lady Letter; Admiral and Mrs. Digby; Admiral Brine; all the officers belonging to Lord Dorcheſter's Corps of Yeomanry; beſides all the beauty and faſhion of the county. The Ball commenced about eight o'clock, with "Off the goes," by Lady C. Strangeways and Mr. Welld's ſon, of Lulworth-caſtle; about thirty couples followed.

Supper

Supper was ſerved at one; and the dancing continued till ſeven, when all the company departed highly gratified with the elegance of the entertainment and the eaſy affability of the noble donor, who was habited in a full ſuit of the Dorſetſhire uniform.

Sept. 12. The York ſtage waggon was overturned from off the bridge into the river, at *Caſterton*, near Stamford, co. Lincoln. The accident was owing to the proper driver truſting to the guidance of a *caddee*, whilſt he loitered behind. Fortunately ſeveral paſſengers had previouſly ſtopped at the public-houſe at Caſterton, or their limbs (probably lives) might have been ſacrificed to the careleſsneſs of the waggoner. The horſes ſuſtained little injury, though they fell a conſiderable depth. Several yards of the bridge-wall are beat down.

Sept. 21. Mr. Moody and Mr. Parks, two midſhipmen of the Leyden, lately quarrelled ſlightly at *Sheerneſs*. They were, by their Captain's interpoſition, mutually reconciled; but, within leſs than half an hour after, Mr. Moody taking up a piſtol in the cock-pit, which he ſuppoſed not to have been loaded, ſportively levelled it at Mr. Parks. Mr. Parks ſank on the floor in the agonies of death, and ſoon after expired.

A Quaker has been committed to *Gloucester* Gaol, for the ſpace of three months, by T. B. De la Berre and James Aggs, eſqrs. for refuſing to be ſworn in, or to provide a proper ſubſtitute, for the County Militia.

Domestic Occurrences.

A circular letter has been addreſſed to the Lord Lieutenants, dated *Auguſt* 31, ſtating, that orders had been given to iſſue ſuch a number of arms as may be ſufficient for one-half of the quota of Volunteers for each county. Sabres and piſtols will be delivered to the Cavalry, and Pikes to the Artillery.—A part of the new plan relative to the Volunteer Corps is, that ſuch Volunteers as may *hereafter* be accepted, are not to claim an exemption from being drawn for the Militia, &c. The Volunteers in future are to find their own arms; and are alſo to be formed into regiments or brigades; but to be occaſionally reviewed by experienced officers, appointed to preſide over certain diſtricts.

Friday, September 2.

About half paſt 2 this morning, a dreadful fire broke out at Aſtley's Amphitheatre, in conſequence of the negligence of ſome of the perſons whoſe duty it was to ſee the lights carefully extinguiſhed. The accident originated in the repoſitories of the machinery and combuſtibles for the fire-works; and the immenſe quantity of inflammable materials cauſed the flames to rage with ſuch incredible fury, that every effort to preſerve the building was uſeleſs. Conflagration pervaded all the inhabitants of the adjoining houſes, called Amphitheatre-row, the back parts of which almoſt touch the Theatre; the wretched inhabitants were ſeen running to and fro, nearly naked, throwing their goods out of the windows, and encreaſing the horror of the ſcene by ſcreams and ſhrieks. The ſame ſcene of miſery and diſtreſs occurred in Phœnix-ſtreet, which runs parallel with Amphitheatre-row. In the latter, the deſtruction proved fatal, nearly 20 houſes having been conſumed in that ſtreet alone; and the inhabitants being all poor, and chiefly induſtrious mechanics, their diſtreſs may be more eaſily conceived than deſcribed. The moſt melancholy part of the accident is the loſs of Mrs. Woodham (ſee our Obituary, p. 889). The total number of houſes deſtroyed is nearly 40. A number of wretches plundered the unfortunate ſufferers, previous to the arrival of the military.—The Royal Amphitheatre and ſtabling, with the ſcenery, wardrobe, properties, muſic, &c. coſt Meſſrs. Aſtley 30,000l. and were inſured only for 17000l. in the Phœnix office. All the horſes are ſaved.

Saturday, September 8.

The Weſtminſter Volunteers attended at St. Clement's church, and, after hearing an excellent ſermon by Mr. Jefferſon, received their colours.

Thurſday, Saturday 18.

This night, a fire broke out at a private houſe in Berkeley-ſtreet, which in a ſhort time entirely conſumed it.

Friday, September 30.

John Perring, eſq. alderman of London, was this day unanimouſly elected lord mayor for the enſuing year.

A few days ſince a very ſerious and ſhocking accident happened in a timber-yard near the Adelphi. Two men were piling timber; and, as one of them was walking along a plank, his foot ſlipped: he was precipitated down to the ground, and inſtantly expired. The man who was pulling the timber up at top was alſo precipitated to the ground, and died the next day.

A new and extenſive coinage of thillings and ſixpences is about to be iſſued from the Mint, which will be extremely deſirable, as the difficulty of obtaining ſmall change now is unprecedented. This will doubtleſs have the effect of bringing forth a great deal of ſilver which is ſuppoſed to be hoarded, as the new coinage will diminiſh the value of the old, if called in.

A tunnel under the Thames is about to be made, from the Horſe-ferry, Rotherhithe, to Horſe-ferry-road, Narrow-ſtreet, London and Queen-ſtreets, Limehouſe.

Notice to Mariners.—The Low Light on the *Spurn Point* took fire lately, and was burnt to the ground. A light will burn on the Sand-hills till that which has been deſtroyed ſhall be reſtored.

P. 697. Miss Bentham has left 400l. 3 per Cent. Consols. to Gloucester infirmary.

Ibid. Vice-admiral Biggs was an officer of great professional merit, and very liberal and charitable to the indigent and distressed. He has bequeathed 100l. to the county-hospital at Winchester, and 66l. to be distributed among poor widows at Fareham.

P. 780. For *July* 24, read 17; and for Vicegerent, *Vicar-general.*

P. 790, read "At Carmarthen, John Philipps, esq. of the Middle Temple. In this gentleman an observation, frequently made, is fully exemplified—that abilities and industry, however employed, never fail of success. In the early part of his life we recollect him to have been a Dissenting-minister at Hinckley, in Leicestershire; but possessing a mind too active for an obscure life, he declined that profession for a more lucrative one—the Law. Having entered himself a student in the Temple, and passed the usual routine of education with more than common attention, he was called to the bar, where he practised for some time with success. The period was not then arrived for the exercise of those talents which afterward shone so conspicuously; Mr. Fox's memorable scrutiny on the Westminster election called them forth. He was retained as counsel on the occasion, and acquitted himself with much honour. Possessing a thorough knowledge of the Election-laws, every candidate was anxious to have the advantage of his abilities; but, having acquired an honourable independence, he retired to the country for the study of agriculture; and it would be too much to enumerate in this article his particular services in that science: it is sufficient to observe, that this country, by his death, will experience a serious loss. To a theoretical knowledge he united a practical, and it was always attended with the most beneficial effects. As a companion, he was courted by all, possessing an uncommon fund of anecdote and the politest manners. His knowledge was as extensive as his mind was enlightened; and nothing was designed by him but his perseverance and resolution carried into effect. Family he had none; but he was the common parent of mankind, and always relieved their wants with chearfulness. He died, in the 56th year of his age, with much resignation, leaving a numerous circle to lament his loss, who were well acquainted with his virtues, and had always experienced his kindness and affection."

P. 795. Thomas Collinson, esq. died in his 77th year. His intellectual superiority, and distinguished worth, eminently entitle his memory to a less succinct account than has hitherto appeared. He was not one of the multitude whose passage through life resembles that of an arrow through the air, leaving not a trace behind. In his youth, he passed much of his time with his uncle, the late Peter Collinson, whose eminence as a botanist is sufficiently known, and to whose indefatigable zeal we owe the introduction, from North America, of several of the most elegant shrubs which, at present, adorn our plantations. He there formed an acquaintance with many of the scientific characters of that period, and his mind became impressed with that love of knowledge, and energy in its pursuit, which attended him through a long life, and only ceased with his existence. There were few parts of our island which he had not visited, and accurately described. In 1789, he went to the Continent, and returned, enriched with much and important information, after an absence of near two years, during which he had seen a considerable portion of Europe. Few were better qualified to profit by such a tour than himself. From his varied and extensive knowledge, he was prepared not only to see, but to understand, and to reap delight and instruction from every object, whether of nature or art, submitted to his view. Of the topography and structures of antient Rome, so accurate was his knowledge, that Guides and Ciceroni were rendered wholly useless, while examining those interesting monuments of antiquity, during a residence of near four months in that city. His acquaintance with natural philosophy was considerable; and in some branches of the mathematics he had attained distinguished eminence; his conversation was uncommonly animated and energetic; his memory most retentive, bringing forward from its rich treasury the most apposite illustrations of the subject; from his society, few retired without improvement, none without pleasure; his lucid and happy mode of communicating instruction, especially to young people, was a marked feature in his character; while they eagerly listened, and imbibed the streams of knowledge, they felt rather conferring than receiving an obligation, such was the urbanity and fascination of his manners. As an economist of time few equalled, none surpassed him; its minutest divisions were not suffered to pass away unheeded or unimproved. To this, his constant habit of registering the transactions of each day materially contributed; and that which was terminated without some advance in learning or science, he considered as lost. These memoranda, regularly entered at the close of the day, throughout a long series of years, form a very extensive and valuable collection of facts, respecting both men and things. His application, even at that period of life when, with most, indulgence takes place of activity, and intellectual exertions yield to necessary repose, was truly extraordinary. To a new object, or to the renewal of acquaintance with one imperfectly investigated, he applied with all the ardour

ardour of youth, but with the perseverance of more mature age. Of the evils and afflictions incident to humanity he experienced a full proportion. On being married to the daughter of Hinton Brown, he became a partner in the banking-house of Brown and Co.; the unexpected failure of which, closed his prospects of future affluence for ever. He declined again entering into business, preferring the independence of leisure, which enabled him to follow his favourite pursuits in science, to the risk and toil of renewing his fortune, which he felt was not a duty incumbent on him, having only one child, of whom, and of his wife, he was the survivor. In the first calamity, among other keenly-felt disappointments, he witnessed the dispersion of his noble library, of more than 10,000 volumes, collected with superior judgement and attention. On this melancholy reverse, he was surrounded by a few much respected and truly respectable friends, who administered every consolation to his wounded feelings that benevolence and philanthropy could suggest (for to a mind like his, of exquisite sensibility, his sufferings were in the highest degree acute); but, after the first shock had subsided, his conscious rectitude, and unimpeached integrity, enabled him to sustain his situation with the dignified composure of a philosopher, and the resignation of a Christian. He was a member of the religious Society of Friends, to which he adhered through life, and maintained its principles with unvarying consistency. His political sentiments were uniform, and were those of the Old Whigs; to several of the leading characters of which party he was intimately known about the middle of the last century. Of so excellent, so estimable, an individual, this is a brief, and very imperfect record; but, while memory remains, his friends will not cease to revere a character equally distinguished by powers of intellect, moral rectitude, liberality of sentiment, and urbanity of manners.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Aug. HAY-MARKET.

31. The Mountaineers—*Nicodemus in Despair.*

Sept. 1. The Maid of Bristol—Rosina—A Mogul Tale. [Red Roy.

2. Ditto—Love Laughs at Locksmiths—

3. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.

5. King Henry the Fifth—The Review.

6. The Mountaineers—A Tale of Mystery.

7. The Maid of Bristol—The Virgin Unmask'd—The Farmer.

8. Ways and Means—Love Laughs at Locksmiths—The Review.

9. The Mountaineers—A Tale of Mystery.

10. Love Laughs at Locksmiths—Ditto—The Review. [Locksmiths.

12. The Battle of Hexham—Love Laughs at

13. Ways and Means—Ditto—The Liar.

14. The Iron Chest—Love Laughs at Lock-

15. The Mountaineers—Ditto. [smiths.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 24. AT Columbo, in the island of Ceylon, the lady of the Hon. Sir Edward Carrington, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of that island, and member of the Council there, a son.

Lately, in Gardiner's-row, Dublin, Lady Maxwell, a son.

At Castletown, in Ireland, Viscountess Dunlo, a son and heir.

At Birmingham, the wife of Mr. J. M. Gutch, a son.

At Chelmsford, the wife of Dr. Bird, a son.

Mrs. White, of Thumpton, near Retford, co. Nottingham, three daughters.

The wife of Mr. John Pilkington, farmer, of Cunliffe, near Blackburn, three daughters. The mother is in her 42d year; had before borne eleven children at single births; and the grandmother by the father's side, aged 92, was midwife on this occasion.

The wife of Robert Myddleton Biddulph, esq. a son.

Aug..... At Cheshunt, Herts, the wife of Thomas Artemidorus Russell, esq. of the Protectorate House of Cromwell, a son.

Aug. 27. In Peter-street, the wife of Thomas Hake, esq. a son.

In Tooke's-court, the wife of Richard Enoch Chapman, esq. a son.

28. In Hart-street, Bloomsbury, the wife of Capt. G. H. Towry, R. N. a son.

31. In Clifford-street, Burlington-gardens, the wife of Dr. Crichton, a daughter.

Sept. 1. In Gloucester-place, Paddington, the wife of A. Crawley, esq. a son and heir.

3. The lady of Sir Robert Williams, bart. M. P. for Carnarvonshire, a daughter.

4. At Felton-park, co. Northumberland, the wife of Ralph Riddell, esq. a son.

The wife of Col. Lowther, a daughter.

5. The wife of Dr. Cairns, of Bernard-street, Russell-square, a daughter.

At Yarmouth, the lady of Sir Richard Bedingfield, bart. a son.

8. In Threadneedle-street, the wife of W. W. Prescott, esq. a son.

11. The wife of Brigadier-general Hunter, a son.

12. At Enfield, the wife of Mr. Sawyer, vestry-clerk, a son.

13. In Portland-place, the Countess of Mansfield, a daughter.

14. At Melville castle, the Hon. Mrs. Dundas, of Melville, a daughter.

15. At Maitlandfield, Mrs. Colonel Maitland, a son.

17. In Stratford-place, the wife of F. G. Smyth, esq. a son.

18. At Edinburgh, the wife of Major Hay, late of the 35th foot, a son.

At Ely-house, the wife of Col. Anstruther, a son.

23. At his house in Covent-garden, the wife of T. H. Maisy Dawton, esq. a son.

25. At his house in Portman-square, the wife of Col. Beaumont, M. P. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 29. AT St. Mary-la-Bonne, George Brett, esq. of York-place, Portman-square, to Miss Templeton, daugh. of the late Capt. T. of the 6th dragoon-guards.

30. At Purton, Wilts, R. Ashe, jun. esq. of Langley-house, to the eldest dau. of late Rd. Watts, esq. of Hurnhill-house, Glouc.

31. At Kenfworth, Herts, Dr. Adams, fellow of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, to Miss S. Scott, daughter of the late Rev. T. S. rector of King's Stanley, co. Gloucester.

Sept..... At Edinburgh, David Kemp, esq. fon of the Rev. Dr. K. to the eldest dau. of Sir James Colquhoun, bart. of Luss.

2. At Carmarthen, David Heron Pugh, esq. of Greenhill, in that county, to Miss Beynon, of Carmarthen.

3. Alexander Gray, esq. of Argyle-str. to Miss Bazett, of Richmond, Surrey.

5. David Erskine, esq. of Cardross, to the youngest daughter of the late John Lord Keith Elphinstone.

7. Thomas-William Cooke, esq. of Semer, Suffolk, to the eldest daughter of Richard Mathews, esq. of Wargrave, Berks.

8. At Queen-Camel, Somerset, Mr. Samuel Foote, attorney at law, of Sherborn, to Mrs. Howard, daughter of Mr. Bromfield, of Henley, co. Oxford.

At Harvington, co. Worcester, the Rev. Dr. Wingfield, prebendary of Worcester cathedral, and late head-master of Westminster school, to Miss James, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Tho. J. prebendary of the same cathedral, and formerly fellow of King's college.

9. At Chelsea, Capt. Henry Hornby, to Miss Jane M. Smith.

10. At Liverpool, the Rev. W. Blundell, to Miss Dickson, daughter of the late W. D. esq. of Annefield.

11. At Richmond, Philip Despard, esq. to Miss Rainsford.

12. Lieut.-col. Peachy, late M. P. for Yarmouth, to Emma-Frances, young. dau. of Tho. Charter, esq. of Lynchfield-house.

13. At Brighthelmstone, the Rev. Hugh Pearson, to the eldest daughter of Charles Elliott, esq. of Clapham, Surrey.

14. At St. Ive's, the Rev. Cuthbert Johnson Baines, M. A. vicar thereof, to Jemima second daughter of Charles Marion Westhead, esq. of Kimbolton, co. Huntingd.

15. Wm. Willis, jun. esq. of Lombard-street, banker, to Miss Ponton, daughter of Thomas P. esq. of Battersea, Surrey.

16. At Driffield, Mr. G. C. May, of London, merchant, to Mrs. Adamson, of Hull.

17. At Kensington, Robert Gream, esq. of Goulstone, Surrey, to Miss Daniell, of Brompton-grove, Middlesex.

19. At St. Mary-la-Bonne church, by the Rev. Philip Dodd, William Golightly, esq. of Berner's-street, to Miss Dodd, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Dodd, rector of Cowley, Middlesex.

19. By special licence, at Mrs. Peters's, at Leatherhead, Surrey, John Campbell, esq. M.P. to the eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-col. David Hay.

20. At Santon-Downham, the Hon. F. Wellesley, to Lady Charlotte second daughter of Lord Cadogan.

21. Jn. Warren, esq. of Bishopsgate str. to Mrs. Cramond, of Chigwell, Essex.

22. At Uffington, the Rev. John Wood, eldest son of Hugh W. esq. of Swanwick, co. Derby, to Miss Bellairs, daughter of A. W. B. esq. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

24. James Pitcairn, esq. surgeon to the forces, to Harriet you. dau. of Cha. Dalbiac, esq. of Claremont, near Chesthunt, Herts.

DEATHS.

1802. *Dec.* 12. AT Vizigapatam, in the E. Indies, Col. Geo. Fotheringham.

25. At half past 8 o'clock in the morning, at the Government-house in Fort William, while on a visit to his Excellency Marquis Wellesley, in consequence of an attack of the palsy, Major-general Horton Brisco, a major-general on the staff under the Presidency of Calcutta, and commanding the station of Berhampore. The next morning his remains were interred with every military honour due to his rank. The funeral-party consisted of a detachment from his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-general's body-guards, the detachments of his Majesty's 10th and 22d regiments, then in garrison, with the whole of his Majesty's 78th regiment, under the command of Major-gen. Cameron. Minute-guns were fired from the time when the procession commenced until the corpse was interred, and the garrison-flag lowered to half-staff. The procession commenced exactly at sun-rise. The hearse was preceded by the detachment from the body-guard, those of the 10th and 22d regiments, and the whole of the 78th; by the band of musick of the 78th regiment, and also by the band of the Governor-general. The carriages of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-general, with the whole of his Excellency's suite, immediately followed the hearse. The Staff of the garrison of Fort William, and all officers off duty, accompanied the procession. At the Calcutta-gate of Fort William the procession was joined by a numerous and respectable body of the late General's friends and acquaintances, who accompanied his remains to the grave. On approaching the place of interment, the coffin was removed from the hearse, and borne through a street formed by the troops to the grave. The pall was supported by Major-gen. Stuart, Col. Sir Ewen Baillie, Thomas Graham, esq. first member of the Board of Revenue, Lieut.-col. Garstin, Dr. Munro, Major Calcraft, town-major of Fort William, Capt. Salmond, military auditor-general, and Capt. Stewart, the late General's aid-

du-camp.

du-camp. The garriſon-orders, publiſhed on this melancholy occaſion by his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor-general, afford the beſt teſtimony of the zeal, diligence, and integrity with which Major-gen. Briſco diſcharged his public duty during a long courſe of faithful, aſſiduous, and honourable ſervice. By his death the ſervice has been deprived of a valuable, reſpectable, and meritorious officer; and ſociety of a moſt amiable and worthy character. In the ſeveral military commands which he has held he was always diſtinguiſhed for the ſucceſs with which he maintained the dignity of his rank and ſtation in the army, as well as for his liberal and indulgent attention to the convenience and comfort of thoſe ſubject to his orders. In private ſociety, the urbanity of his manners, added to a genuine hoſpitality, a kind diſpoſition, and a mild temper, had engaged the regard and affection of a numerous body of reſpectable friends and acquaintance. He lived beloved and reſpected, and his death will be generally lamented and deplored. But thoſe who experienced the daily proofs of his friendſhip, benevolence, and generoſity, will feel, with aggravated ſeverity, the unexpected loſs of a warm friend and liberal benefactor.

Lately, in the Eaſt Indies, aged 22, Reville Port, eſq. of the 19th light dragoons, youngeſt ſon of John P. eſq. of Derby.

At Tellicherry, Lieut. James Loraine.

John Briſtow, eſq. ſenior member of the Board of Trade at Fort William.

At Franckfort, in Germany, Ju. Hynes de la Beach, eſq. youngeſt ſon of Thomas Beach, eſq. deceaſed, formerly chief juſtice of the iſland of Jamaica. And, on May 24, in Baker-ſtreet, aged 19, his niece, Miſs Eliza Gowland, only daughter of Thomas G. eſq.

At Preſburg, the Counteſs of Illeſhazy. In opening a phial filled with ſpirits of vitriol, it burſt in her hand, and the burning fluid ſpread over her whole body with ſuch rapidity that ſhe died in a few minutes.

At Stockholm, in Sweden, Baron Guſtavus Reuterholm, governor-general of the province of Weſtmanie, and father-in-law to Lady Barclay.

At Liſbon, where he went for the benefit of his health, aged 30, Mr. John Swaine, of Cornhill.—At the ſame place, Mr. Buckley, who has left 70,000l. ſterling to each of ſix children, beſides various legacies.

On the iſland of Corfu, Mr. Robert Cole, eldeſt ſon of Mr. C. of the Strand.

At Gibraltar, in his 23d year, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Charles Douglas Morriſon.

At Vitry ſur Seine, near Paris, William Putland, eſq. of Ireland.

At the palace of Kilmore, in Ireland, of a convulſive fit, Miſs Anaſtaſia Beresford, ſecond daughter of the Biſhop of Kilmore.

At his ſeat near Waterford, Rev. Thomas Huſſey, D.D. F.R.S. titular biſhop of that place. After bathing at Tramore, he was ſeized with an apoplectic fit, which carried him off. In 1797 he wrote his famous Paſtoral Letter, which ſet the country in a ferment. The enemies of Adminiſtration ſaid, he was employed by Government to ſow the ſeeds of diſſention, with a view to bring about an Union. Others conſidered him an agent of France.

At Arklow, Capt. J. Sinclair, of the 71ſt regiment of foot.

At Glinn-houſe, co. Limerick, after a few days illneſs, John Fitzgerald, eſq.

At Balnacraig, in the pariſh of Aboyne, aged 103, Harry Troup, a ſhoemaker. He had experienced no bodily complaint, and retained his ſenſes to the laſt; was ſober and induſtrious, and never above 30 miles from his own houſe, in which he had lived upwards of 70 years.

In Kevin-ſtreet, Dublin, aged 112, Mrs. Lindſay, formerly in a reſpectable ſituation, but, having outlived an annuity, ſhe was latterly indebted to a ſubſcription of the Nobility for thoſe comforts which ſhe had been accuſtomed to, and which, at her great age, were become more neceſſary.

By a fall from his horſe, Mr. Iſaac Troup, of Aſhover, in Ireland. One of his ſons, ſome time ago, was accidentally ſhot dead; another, ſhooting rooks a ſhort time ſince, the gun burſt and ſhattered his hand, which was immediately amputated, and he is in a fair way of recovery: and, about a twelvemonth ago, his daughter, an infant, was ſcalded to death.

In Scotland, Dan. Gibb, eſq. many years ſurgeon to his Majeſty's houſehold.

At Flodegary, Capt. James Macdonald, late of Col. Tarleton's Legion.

In the Murraygate, Dundee, Miſs Janet Ballingall, niece to Admiral Ferguſon.

In her 19th year, Mary-Agnes-Frances, eldeſt daughter of Sir John Stuart, bart. of Allanbank, co. Berwick.

At Edinburgh, in the prime of life, the Ducheſs of Gramont, who was diſtinguiſhed at the Court of France, during the Monarchy, for her beauty and merit.

At his houſe in Newcaſtle, Mr. Matthew Brown, printer and publiſher of the Newcaſtle Advertiſer.

Sir Nicholas Conyers, bart. and Sir Geo. Conyers, bart. the former the brother, and the latter the nephew, of the late Sir Blackiſton Conyers, bart. formerly collector of the cuſtoms at Newcaſtle. The title devolves on T. Conyers, eſq. another brother of the late Sir Blackiſton, now reſident in Cheſter-le-ſtreet.

In his 59th year, Mr. Winſhip, of Cambo. He had acted as chief agent or ſteward, for many years, to the ſeveral eſtates of Wallington, Netherwitton, Nunnykirk, Lemington, &c.

At

At his father's houſe in Carnarvonſhire, Wales, in the prime of life, the Rev. Griffith Griffith, fellow of Jeſus coll. Oxford.

At Llanerk park, co. Flint, Dan. Leo, eſq.

At Kendal, in Weſtmoreland, the Rev. Hebblethwaite Lambert, rector of Ferſfield, co. Norfolk.

Rev. Charles Green, rector of Hemingford-Abbots, co. Huntingdon, and grandſon of Dr. G. formerly biſhop of Ely.

At Lancaſter, aged 51, Mr. W. Ireland, of the china and glaſs warehouſe there. He had previouſly complained of a ſlight indiſpoſition; and, in walking toward his garden, very early in the morning, ſuddenly fell down and expired inſtantly.

At Liverpool, aged 70, Mr. T. Weale, ſurgeon-dentiſt; who has bequeathed the ſum of 4300l. to the different public charities in that town.

Mr. W. Harding, bookſeller and ſtationer, of Liverpool; a man of peaceable deportment, and of friendly and ſociable qualities, which juſtly endeared him to the character of an agreeable neighbour and a worthy citizen.

At Knutsford, in Cheſhire, Lady Jane Stanley.—Mr. Carr, ſteward to W. Egerton, eſq. of Tatton park.

At Dorcheſter, co. Dorſet, in advanced age, Mrs. Bartlett.

At Blandford, very ſuddenly, Mr. Biggs, merchant and draper.

At Clifton, near Briſtol, where ſhe was on a viſit, the dowager Lady Sykes, relict of Sir Stephen S. bart.

At Glouceſter, Mr. Parker, an eminent apothecary, and father of the late Capt. P. who died of the wounds he received in the action off Boulogne, towards the cloſe of the late war.

At Moſely, near Birmingham, the wife of W. Moſely, eſq. of Beaudeſert park, co. Warwick.

Mr. Hollyoak, of Coſby, co. Leiceſter.

At Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, aged 52, Mr. W. Bervington, wine and liquor-merchant.

At Nottingham, Mr. Gaſkill, ſen.

In her 94th year, the wife of Mr. Wm. Sharpe, of Fordham, co. Cambridge.

At Woodbridge, Suffolk, in an advanced age, the Rev. John Lumpkin, rector of Manewdon, Suffolk. He was admitted of Bene't college, Cambridge, 1751; but took only the degree of LL. B.

Mr. R. Stevens, of Lydd, in Kent, and a member of the troop of cavalry, hung himſelf in a fit of inſanity. He was a perſon of conſiderable property, but had ſuffered his mind to be affected by the idea that he ſhould come to want.

At Canterbury, Mrs. C. Pleaſe, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. P. many years vicar of Boughton, &c.

At Colcheſter, Eſſex, aged 89, Mrs. S. Waſhaw, formerly of Cheſter.

Mrs. Wyatt, of Gwynn's-buildings, in Islington.

At Brompton, after a long and painful illneſs, aged 32, Miſs Sophia Tyrrell.

May 6. At ſea, on-board the Lady Burges Eaſt Indiaman, on his return to Europe, Lieut.-col. Jonathan Scott, youngeſt ſon of the late Richard S. eſq. of Belton, co. Salop. During 27 years of active ſervice in India his bravery and good conduct received frequent marks of approbation from his ſuperiors; and the mild benignity of his manners had much endeared him to his brother-officers.

20. Dr. U. Van Troll, archbiſhop of Upſal. His narrative of his voyage to Iceland, in company with Meſſieurs Banks and Solander, is well known and eſteemed.

23. Near the Iſle of France, on board the Skelton Caſtle Indiaman (lately arrived at Cork), Capt. Frederick Pittman.

June .... At Jamaica, Wm Fraſer, eſq. late captain in the Prince of Wales's Fencibles.—Alſo, of the yellow fever, Henry-James Crawford, youngeſt ſon of the late David C. eſq. of Carton-Bank.

June 29. At Barbados, in his 73d year, John Prettejohn, eſq.

July 6. At Kingſton, in Jamaica, Mr. Matthew Shea.

7. James Callander, a Scotchman, who fled his country to eſcape the event of a trial for ſedition, after experiencing many varieties of fortune as an Iſcariot Hackney in America, and as the editor of an American paper called "The Recorder," drowned himſelf this day in James river, Virginia.

At Antigua, Mr. Wm. Dow, ſon of the late Rev. Mr. D. miniſter of Blairgowrie, in Scotland; a young gentleman of very amiable diſpoſition and excellent abilities.

9. At his houſe in Bentinck-ſtreet, Richard Foley, eſq. of Gray's inn, and one of the magiſtrates of the Police. The deep and general regret which has followed this gentleman to his grave muſt awaken our attention to a character thus evidently and ſtrongly poſſeſſed of intereſt and value. The younger ſon of a reſpectable family in Pembrokeſhire, Mr. Foley was educated for the profeſſion of the law, in which he practiſed for ſeveral years in his native county, as a ſolicitor and conveyancer. To this inferior province of the law he brought that extent and depth of legal knowledge which are uſually to be found only in the higher; and this circumſtance, concurring with peculiar integrity and with eminent talents, united the reſpect of ſome of the firſt men at the bar to the popular ſuffrage in his favour. While he was received and regarded as a friend by Sir Archibald Macdonald, Sir William Grant, Lord Glenbervie, and Lord Redeſdale, men qualified to embrace the full worth of his character, the eaſy yet dignified pleaſantneſs of his manners, the warmth and ſteadineſs of his friendſhips, the reſtleſſneſs and efficiency of his beneficence, endeared him to thoſe of every

order

order in the community who were in any way comprehended within the ſphere of his action. So powerfully did his means co-operate with his inclination to communicate benefit, that no man, of whatever rank, could participate his intercourſe without, at the ſame time, experiencing advantage. From his family, his relations, his friends, and his acquaintance, his kindneſs enlarged itſelf to his neighbourhood, his country, and his ſpecies. Every where and uniformly diſintereſted and ardent, it proffered his heart and his table, his influence and his purſe, to the friend and the ſtranger, to the oppreſſed and the neceſſitous. On one remarkable occaſion, the impreſſion of his character on the mind of the people was very ſtrikingly diſcovered. In the melancholy year of 1801, when the diſtreſs, which viſited every part of this iſland, preſſed with more painful weight on its diſtant provinces, the ſtarving peaſantry of Pembrokeſhire, alarmed and incenſed by the tidings of a veſſel, laden with corn, being on the point of ſailing from their coaſts to a diſtant market, aſſembled in a large and tumultuous body for the purpoſe of ſeizing on the ſhip, and of dividing its freight among their families. On the firſt intelligence of the riot, Mr. Foley, who then commanded a corps of Fencibles, repaired, without a moment's delay, to the place of the meditated attack, and, leaving his men at a diſtance, approached, under the protection of his own conſcious uprightneſs, a multitude, impatient from diſtreſs, and irritated with a particular injury and affront. The effect fully anſwered to his wiſh. His name was announced; his ſpeech was received with ſilent reſpect; his arguments were admitted to their full conſequence; and a mob, under the immediate and ſtinging incitement of hunger and of revenge, acknowledged the controul of their benefactor, and quietly retired to their homes.

"Ac veluti populo in magno cum ſæpe coorta eſt
Seditio, ſævitque animis ignobile vulgus;
Jamque faces et ſaxa volant, furor arma miniſtrat: [rum quem
Tum pietate gravem, ac meritis, ſi forte vi-
Conſpexere, ſilent, arrectiſque auribus aſtant:
Ille regit dictis animos et pectora mulcet."

From his eſtabliſhment in a country where he was thus univerſally reſpected and beloved he was removed, in the end of the laſt year, by his nomination from Lord Pelham to a place in the magiſtracy of the capital. Of this appointment, which he certainly honoured by his acceptance, he diſcharged the duties with ſo much knowledge and ability, ſo much rectitude and juſt feeling, that he reflected high credit on the Miniſter from whoſe diſcrimination he had received it, and commanded the regard of all who were engaged or intereſted in the tranſactions of his tribunal. During his laſt illneſs, which continued for three weeks, not only his brother-magiſtrates diſcovered the moſt earneſt anxiety for his ſafety, but the very runners of his office have, more than once, made their enquiries at his door with the tear ſtanding in their eyes. That a man, therefore, ſo formed to conciliate affection ſhould be lamented, when he falls in the vigour of his life, by all who were acquainted with him, cannot reaſonably be the ſubject of our wonder. But the energy of his virtues and his powers extended the misfortune of his death beyond the circle of his acquaintance; and while the day which terminated (in his 46th year) his uſeful and honourable courſe, muſt long be remembered with anguiſh by his widow, his orphans, and his friends, it will not, as we perſuade ourſelves, be recollected without concern even by the PUBLIC ITSELF.

At Dublin, the infant ſon of Lieut.-col. Vaſſall, of the 38th foot.

18. At Barbadoes, aged 26, in conſequence of a wound received at ſtorming the Morne in St. Lucie, June 22, Major Sir Geo. Richardſon, bart. of the 64th reg.

19. On-board the Theſeus, Capt. Blythe, at Port Royal, Jamaica, Francis Walwin Eves, midſhipman.

26. At Glaſgow, of the hydrophobia, Janet Marſhall; and, on the 24th of Auguſt, of the ſame dreadful malady, John Cloggie, cow-feeder, in Townhead. On the 2d of June laſt, a great dog, belonging to Mr. Crauford, bleacher, near Dalſholm, for ſome time apparently mad, broke his chain, and ran off. About 2 o'clock in the morning he was ſeen at Springvale, where, it is believed, he bit ſome dogs. About 6 he appeared at Townhead, and bit John Cloggie in the hand; he then ran Northward, and, at Glaſgow-field, bit Janet Marſhall and ſome dogs. On hearing of this accident, the proprietor of that field, very anxious for the public ſafety, purſued the dog, and at length came up with him near Craighall, where he ſhot him dead. All means were immediately uſed to prevent the infection of the two perſons abovenamed, but, unhappily, without effect. On the 21ſt of July the ſymptoms of the diſeaſe appeared in the caſe of Janet Marſhall, who died on the 26th; and, on the 19th of Auguſt, at the diſtance of 80 days from the time of his being bitten, John Cloggie was apparently affected, and died on the 24th.—Theſe things ſhould be a caution to all proprietors of dogs to pay all manner of attention to every ſymptom of diſeaſe in them, and either to deſtroy them or carefully keep them confined, as the ſeeds of the diſeaſe may, it ſeems, long remain in a dormant ſtate.

Aug...... At Bourdeaux, the notorious Napper Tandy.

In the prime of life, the wife of Mr. John

John Dawber, of Bonby, near Brigg, co. Lincoln, farmer and grazier.

Aged 15, Jane, daughter of Gabriel Lepipre, eſq. of Aſhford, Middleſex.

The wife of the Rev. Mr. Alliſter, miniſter of the Baptiſt congregation at Ponder's End, Enfield.

At Walthamſtow, Mr. J. Coe, many years pariſh-clerk and ſchoolmaſter.

Aug. 7. At Pentonville, aged 34, the wife of William Woods Page, eſq. of Bawdſey, co. Suffolk.

At Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, in her 64th year, Mrs. Gold.

A poor woman of All Saints pariſh, Stamford, co. Lincoln, named Adams, broke a blood-veſſel by violent coughing, and died in a few minutes.

9. Aged 73, Mr. Herbert, merchant, of Biggleſwade.

In Chatham dockyard, in her 23d year, the eldeſt daughter of Commiſſioner Hope.

At Walthamſtow, Eſſex, in her 17th year, Miſs Phipps, ſecond daughter of Mr. P. of Copthall-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet.

Mr. Brown, of the King's Arms public-houſe at Queenhithe; who was 7 minutes under water, in conſequence of a boat overſetting in a ſquall of wind, on the 6th, between London and Blackfriers bridges, and taken up apparently dead, but reſtored to animation at his own houſe. The relapſe was brought on by the weakneſs of his conſtitution, fatally affected by the accident.

10. In his 90th year, Mr. Cartwright, formerly a ſchoolmaſter, of Montford, co. Salop; whoſe ſight, when he was upwards of 70, totally failed him; and, which is very remarkable, a ſhort time ſince he again recovered it.

At Gibraltar, Henry Cowper, eſq. ſen. the eldeſt Britiſh inhabitant of that place.

13. In Salisbury-ſquare, Fleet-ſtreet, Miſs Jones, late of the Lincolnſhire company of players. This young and promiſing actreſs was ſlowly recovering from an illneſs contracted in the exerciſe of her profeſſion when ſhe was compelled to take a journey to London; the fatigue and other conſequences of which, it is preſumed, put a period to her life.

Of the wounds he received in the action in which his ſhip was captured, Capt. Yeſcombe, of the King George packet.

14. In White Horſe-ſtreet, Ratcliffe, at a very advanced age, and the eldeſt in the Greenland trade, having been 50 years in it, Capt. R. Waterhouſe; who, in his lifetime, frequently ſaid that he had ſurvived every commander in the trade twice over.

At Dundee, in an advanced age, the Rev. James Blunthall, D.D. one of the miniſters of that town, and a chaplain of his Majeſty's houſehold.

Killed, at the re-taking of the Lord Nelſon Indiaman, by a ſhot from the Bellone French privateer, near Ferrol, off the North-weſt coaſt of Spain, Lieut.-col. Peter M'Gregor Murray (ſee p. 867). He was one of the heads of the antient, unfortunate houſe of M'Gregor; and, about 30 years ago, went out to India in the humble capacity of ſurgeon's mate. On his paſſage he was inſulted by one of the officers of the ſhip, to whom, after his arrival in India, he ſent a challenge, which the other did not think proper to accept. The Government, however, ſeeing that he was a young man of ſpirit, offered him a commiſſion in their ſervice, which he accepted, and, by his merit, roſe to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. For many years he held the lucrative employment of adjutant-general to the forces in India; and is ſuppoſed to have acquired a fortune of not leſs than 200,000l. As he has left no legitimate iſſue, the greater part of this immenſe ſum will go to his eldeſt brother, Sir John M'Gregor Murray, of Laurie, in Perthſhire, bart. Beſides this gentleman, there are two brothers, colonels in the army, who have alſo acquired very handſome fortunes in India. One of theſe, namely, Alexander, is at preſent colonel of the Royal Highland Edinburgh Volunteers. The ſhock which the news of the aforeſaid melancholy event muſt give to the relatives, and more eſpecially to the brothers, of the unfortunate gentleman deceaſed (who expected to have ſpent, in happineſs, the remainder of his days with them in his native land), may be more eaſily conceived than deſcribed. What muſt add to their grief on the preſent occaſion is, that, between four and five years ago, the Colonel had returned from India with an intention of retiring from ſervice; but, finding his health not ſo good in Britain as in Bengal, he went out again, in the Autumn of 1800, in hopes of being better ſeaſoned for his native climate at his ſecond return. Providence, however, whoſe ways, in many inſtances, are, to ſhort-ſighted mortals, inſcrutable, has, doubtleſs, in its wiſdom ſeen fit to fruſtrate theſe hopes and expectations. The eldeſt brother (the Baronet) has the rank of colonel in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, and, having been bred to the law, filled, for ſeveral years, with credit to himſelf, his family, and friends, the high and important ſtation of a judge in India.

The fate of William Spottiſwood, eſq. brother to the captain of the Lord Nelſon, was alſo particularly diſtreſſing. He had recieved a moſt dreadful wound on the quarter-deck from one of the boarding-party across the face, which produced a ſhocking laceration; and, at the inſtant of turning round, he was piked by one of the ruffians juſt above the hip: this fellow, in his turn, was piked by a Laſcar, and killed.

15. At Waltham-croſs, Herts, aged 57, the wife of S. Wilſon, eſq.

16. At

16. At Bradford, in Yorkshire, after a short but painful illness, deservedly lamented by his family and friends, Mr. John Moss, of Stamford-street and Barnes, Surrey, partner in the house of the present Lord Mayor and Co. and many years a representative of that eminent house in various parts of the kingdom. In his commercial dealings of unimpeached integrity; a sincere friend, affectionate, generous, and kind husband and father; and resigned to the will of Providence.

17. Mr. George Fox, usher and court-keeper of his Majesty's Exchequer.

In his 74th year, Mr. Richard Bonington, lately, and for many years, keeper of Nottingham town-gaol.

In Pitfield-street, Hoxton, aged 69, Mrs. Clarkson, relict of the late Mr. James C.

At Ellell-hall, the seat of —— Rawlinson, esq. aged 7, Elizabeth Hill Walker, eldest daughter of John W. esq. of Upper Gower-street, son of Isaac W. esq. of Arnold's grove, Southgate, Middlesex.

At his seat at Winstanley-hall, co. Lancaster, aged 70, the Rev. Thomas Holme.

In her 67th year, at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Lloyd, at Prescot, Mrs. Rachel Broxhol[m]. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the pre[vious] night, in attempting to extinguish one [of] the candles on the table previous to retiring to rest, her muslin neck-kerchief was set fire to by the other, which, in being torn off, communicated to her dress (unfortunately also of muslin), and she became immediately enveloped in flames. Being exposed to a current of air in running from the parlour into the hall, her cloaths burnt with great fury, and her screams, together with those of her daughter, who was at this time suckling her infant, instantly roused the family, who had gone to bed. Mr. Lloyd, on coming down, found her on the floor in this deplorable state; and, notwithstanding he succeeded in his exertions to smother the flames almost instantaneously, yet she was so much scorched that, after lingering till between 1 and 2 o'clock the next day, she died in the greatest misery. She was first married to Mr. Bryant, trunk-maker, at the corner of St. Paul's church-yard, and afterwards to Mr. Broxholm, who died some years ago.

18. At Hull, in her 30th year, the wife of Lieut. Short, of the 51st foot.

Aged 73, Mrs. Louth, of Whittering, co. Lincoln.

In his 79th year, James Bishop, esq. late of the Three Crowns inn at Leicester, whence he had retired some years, with a handsome competency, acquired with the strictest honour and integrity. He served the office of mayor of that borough 1783; and was justly esteemed as a faithful and upright magistrate, a sincere friend, and a good social companion.

At Aberdeen, in his 68th year, James Beattie, LL.D. F.R.S. Edinburgh, one of the professors of moral philosophy and logick in the Marischal college, and member of several philosophical societies. This very distinguished writer was born in the county of Kincardine; studied at Aberdeen, and became a schoolmaster, first at Alloa, in Fife, and afterwards in his native province. Thence he went to Aberdeen, to assist as usher in the grammar-school of that place, and, while in that situation, wrote his celebrated "Minstrel," and married the daughter of the schoolmaster. He had before published, 1761, an octavo volume of original poems and translations, reprinted in duodecimo; and, in 1766, "The Judgment of Paris, a Poem," in 4to. The first book of "The Minstrel" was published in 1770, and the second in 1774. The elegance and feeling which characterize this poem, derived from Dr. Percy's Essay on the English Minstrels, prefixed to the first volume of his "Reliques of Antient Poetry," and written in imitation of Spenser, have been generally acknowledged, and it is to be regretted that it was never finished. In his odes and elegies he took Gray for his model. His beautiful song called "The Hermit," and other poems, have also obtained him distinguished applause*. "Mr. Hume having severely criticized his poems, he determined to seek his revenge in the character of a Christian philosopher, who had penetrated the sophistry, and was deeply alarmed at the consequences, of his reasonings. His "Essay on the Immutability of Truth, in Opposition to Sophistry and Scepticism, 1777," 4to, conciliated to him the friendship of Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh, of Lord Lyttelton, Bp. Hurd, and particularly of Bp. Porteus. He was also honoured with the esteem of the late Lord Mansfield, of whom he has been heard to declare, that he never conversed with any person who had conceived such clear and just ideas of his philosophy." He was promoted to a professorship in Marischal college through the favour of the noble family of Errol. Not being in holy orders, he was recommended to his Majesty for a pension, which he obtained and held for many years.

"The approbation of the great characters abovementioned is a sufficient testimony in favour of the Essay on Truth.

* The fourth edition of his Poems, 1780, was a spurious one, and he decried it by public advertisement; "The Cave of Pope," ascribed to him, being really the work of R. Dodsley, and "The Education of Achilles," by Mr. Bedingfield, both published in Dodsley's Poems. See Gent. Mag. vol. LI. p. 377; LXV. 562.

His

His manner of treating the ſcepticks of the day, eſpecially Mr. Hume, gave great offence to many readers; and his work was anſwered by Dr. Prieſtley: but, from the clergy in general, it received the moſt deciſive approbation; and they juſtly eſtimated the merit of a writer who, on this occaſion, appeared an anxious promoter of the beſt intereſts of mankind, a judicious philoſopher, and a pertinent and captivating reaſoner. The quarto volume of "Eſſays," was publiſhed in that form at the deſire of many of the Doctor's friends, and contains a republication of the "Eſſay on Truth," with the addition of the other ingenious "Eſſays on Poetry and Muſick, as they affect the Mind, on Laughter, and ludicrous Compoſition, and on the Utility of Claſſical Learning," which were not originally deſigned for the preſs, but which ſome of thoſe friends had ſeen and deſired to poſſeſs; and the ſuffrage of the world at large has borne teſtimony to their taſte."

The "Diſſertations moral and critical, 1783," one volume 8vo, were part of a courſe of lectures read to a young gentleman whom it was the author's buſineſs to initiate in moral ſcience. The ſubjects are, Memory and Imagination, Dreaming, the Theory of Language*, Fable and Romance, the Attachments of Kindred, and Illuſtrations on Sublimity. They abound with criticiſms, both on books and men, are enlivened by many pleaſing images and ſcenes, as well as anecdotes, and are written in a ſtyle unaffected, ſimple, and perſpicuous. Virtue is recommended, not in the dry and unintereſting manner of didactic ſyſtem, but as ſhe appears in human form, in all the glowing colours of every amiable and heroic affection and paſſion. Such views of Nature are exhibited as amuſe and elevate the fancy, and ſuch plain and practical truths as ſerve to direct the conduct of life. Impartial criticiſm, however, obliges us with reluctance to confeſs that, in theſe diſſertations, there occurs little original or new; their chief merit conſiſts in compilation or ſelection, and in the exerciſe of taſte. But, in general, they ſeldom ſtrike into new paths; and, where they do, they too frequently betray inconſiſtency of theory, prejudices, both of ſentiments and perſons, many of the whims of a valetudinary poet, and not a few inſtances of that unphiloſophical credulity which religious Zeal oppoſes to the enquiries of Curioſity and Reaſon. The "Evidences of the Chriſtian Religion briefly and plainly ſtated, 1786," 2 vols. ſmall 8vo, were drawn up at the particular requeſt of the preſent Biſhop of London. Excellent as the intention of this publication, and reſpectable as its execution muſt, on the whole, be allowed to be, we cannot help thinking that it is without that ſtrength, energy, and luminous conviction, which might have been expected in ſuch a work from ſuch a writer." "Elements of Moral Science," 2 vols. 8vo, I. 1790, II. 1793, conſiſt of the eſſence or ſubſtance of a ſeries of lectures delivered in the duty of his profeſſorſhip, comprifing metaphyſicks, rhetorick, politicks, and natural religion, as well as moral philoſophy, ſtrictly ſo called, and diſplay good ſenſe, extenſive knowledge, and able reaſoning.

"As the coldneſs of ſcepticiſm is equally oppoſite to the fire of poetical fancy, and the enthuſiaſm of religion, the philoſophy of Dr. Reid met with the approbation and countenance of many pious and poetical perſons; and Dr. Beattie appeared as a coadjutor to his countryman in the ſupport of religion, virtue, and truth; objects which he conſidered to be materially injured by a philoſophy which profeſſed a total ignorance and uncertainty with regard to every ſpecies of truth. It is in the ſpirit of his earlier publications to withdraw the mind from the abſtractions of metaphyſicks, and to inſpire a reverence for the authority of ſenſe; to wean the underſtanding from the habits of reaſoning, and to amuſe the imagination, and intereſt the heart, by holding up to view the moſt affecting pictures of nature, and all that is fitted to work upon the apprehenſions of religion, and the ſenſibility of taſte. Peculiarities of every kind increaſe with years; and, as years advanced, he grew ſtill more inimical to abſtracted reaſoning, ſtill more devoted to ſentiment and feeling: has employed himſelf more in practical reflections, and been more than ever ſtudious to defend the doctrines, and enforce the precepts, of religion." New Catalogue of living Engliſh Authors, I. 186—192.

Dr. Beattie experienced a ſevere calamity in the death of his ſon, a youth of brilliant talents and promiſing genius, Mar. 14, 1796. The Doctor printed ſome Memoirs of his Life, to diſtribute among his numerous acquaintance, and not for general circulation. He uſed to ſpend his Summers in England, with his early patroneſs, Mrs. Montagu (LXII. 505), after whom his ſon was named (LXVI. 352). The feeble taunts at him by a correſpondent in our vol. LXIII. p. 396, are only to be deſpiſed and pitied.

20. Miſs Eliza, eldeſt daughter of Mr. D'Aranda, of Billericay, Eſſex.

At Hampſtead, the widow of Mr. Anderſon, late of North-place, Gray's-inn-lane, coal-merchant.

21. At Teignmouth, Devon, in his 75th year, Cornwallis Maude, Viſcount Hawarden and Baron De Montalt, of Hawarden, in Flintſhire. He was thrice married; his ſecond lady was the niece of the late Ralph Allen, eſq. of Prior-park, near Bath;

* The Theory of Language was publiſhed in 8vo, 1788.

Bath; and he is ſucceeded in titles and eſtates by her ſon, the Hon. Tho. Ralph M.

At Clifton, Major Arthur Molelſworth, who, about 1780, was major of the Bath Volunteers.

22. At Henley-hall, co. Salop, Thomas Knight, eſq.

At Worceſter, John Britland Hollings, eſq. of Eaton-Maſcot, Shropſhire.

In the prime of life, Mr. Wm. Woods, of the Talbot inn, Spalding, late of Holbeach, co. Lincoln.

23. Mr. Pettifor, a farmer of reſpectability at the Lodge, near Leiceſter.

Mr. John Key, many years verger of King's college chapel, Cambridge, and pantler of the college.

At Welton, the wife of Joſeph Eggington, eſq. of Hull.

24. At her mother's houſe at Hereford, after a lingering and painful illneſs, Mrs. Hague, relict of Richard H. eſq. late of the royal navy.

25. In Old Burlington-ſtreet, after four days illneſs, Herbert, eldeſt ſon of Richard Croft, M. D.

In Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, Mrs. Morton, relict of the late Hon. John M. chief juſtice of Cheſter.

At Witney, co. Oxford, in his 45th year, John Wright, gent. late of Leiceſter, eldeſt ſon of J. W. eſq. of Lubbenham, co. Leic.

At Wincheſter, after a very long and painful illneſs, in his 25th year, Mr. Cha. Burdon, bookſeller.

At St. Mary's Iſle, Miſs Home, eldeſt daughter of the late Vice-admiral Sir George H. bart.

Aged 57, Rev. George Watkin, B. D. of Lincoln college, Oxford, 1779; rector of Much-Leigh, Eſſex, in the gift of the College, and vicar of St. Sepulchre, Northampton, in the gift of the Whalley family.

In his 77th year, the Rev. Thomas Nicolſon, D. D. vicar of Newbold-Pacey, co. Warwick, formerly fellow and tutor of Queen's college, Oxford. He had been proctor in 1764; and, in 1782, was preſented, by his College, to the living of Newbold-Pacey, 37 years after his entrance at the Univerſity. He was nephew to Joſeph Nicolſon, eſq. of Hawkſdale, who, with Dr Burn, publiſhed the "Hiſtory of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland," in 2 vols. 4to, 1777. Joſeph Nicolſon was nephew to William Nicolſon, biſhop of Carliſle and Derry, author of the "Hiſtorical Library," &c. Few, perhaps, ever lived more reſpected, or died more lamented, than the late incumbent of Newbold-Pacey. Notwithſtanding the exigences of the times, he let his glebe at a very low rent, and, though offered double the ſum, refuſed the augmentation.

At York, Tate Wilkinſon, eſq. many years manager of the York and Hull theatres; a gentleman univerſally known and reſpected in the theatrical world. To his foſtering care London is indebted for ſome of its beſt performers; among whom are Mrs. Jordan, Meſſ. Fawcett, Suett, Emery, &c. of whom he was the firſt inſtructor, and Mrs. Mountain, his daughter. Some years ago he publiſhed his memoirs, and the work is much eſteemed by all theatrical amateurs.

Robert Stewart, eſq. of Clochfoldich, in North Britain.

26. At Farnham, in his 86th year, Richard Cox, eſq. of Quarley, Hants, and Groſvenor-place, London.

At Teignmouth, John-George Pole, eſq. only brother of Sir William Temple P. bart. of Shute, co. Devon.

In his 74th year, after only 19 hours illneſs, Thomas Taylor, eſq. of Eaſt-ſtreet, Walworth, Surrey.

In his 78th year, Mr. Wm. Tollerton, of Long Sutton, co. Lincoln, of which he had been more than 40 years clerk and ſexton.

28. At Alnwick caſtle, Northumberland, in her 19th year, Lady Frances Percy, third daughter of the Duke of Northumberland.

At Goodwyns, near Hertford, Miſs Byron.

Aged 66, Mr. John Ladley, of Mount-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, ſtationer.

At Weymouth, the wife of Mr. Perfect, of Wandſworth, Surrey, apothecary, and dau. of Mrs. Corniſh, of Woolſton, Somerſet.

The wife of Mr. Lawſon, coach-proprietor, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Frieſton, near Boſton, Stanley Marſhall, gent.

Aged 62, Mrs. Compton, of Lincoln, widow of Mr. Harriſon C. of Doncaſter, mercer and draper.

The wife of Mr. Joſeph Markham, coaſt-waiter at the port of Grimſby.

At Hull, ſuddenly, Mr. Reimers, porter-merchant, &c.

At the manſe of Lairg, in Sutherlandſhire, in the 87th year of his age, and in the 55th of his miniſtry, the Rev. Thomas Mackay, miniſter of that pariſh. He was appointed, in 1748, aſſiſtant and ſucceſſor to his father, the late Rev. John Mackay, who was ordained miniſter of Durneſs in 1706, and tranſlated to Lairg in 1714. Of 97 years, during which thoſe two reverend gentlemen were miniſters of the Goſpel, 89 were ſpent in one pariſh; and there the pious labours of both, the doctrines they taught, and the lives they led, will long be held in remembrance.

29. At Watford, Herts, Joſeph Galloway, eſq. formerly ſpeaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly at Pennſylvania, and author of ſeveral ingenious and well-known tracts on religious and political ſubjects. His Commentaries on the Revelations, and Supplement thereto, are reviewed in our preſent number, pp. 847—851. His remains were interred in the churchyard at Watford.

Aged 39, Mr. Wildman Smith, of Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

At

At her houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet, Mrs. Sarah Price, widow of Mr. John P. of Woodford-bridge, Eſſex.

At Hollywell, co. Salop, Mr. Simmons, ſurgeon, &c.

At Bath, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. Daniel, miniature-painter.

At Nottingham, aged 80, the Rev. Abel Colin Launder, rector of Chiſton, near Nottingham, and of Elton, near Bingham. His remains were interred under a tomb (with thoſe of his wife, who died in 1780) in Elton church-yard, Sept. 5.

After a few days illneſs, the wife of the Rev. A. Jobſon, vicar of Wiſbech.

Deſervedly regretted by a large family and numerous acquaintance, the wife of Mr. Ayre, of Culcorton, co. Leiceſter.

30. At Capt. Parker's, at Camberwell, Surrey, Mrs. Meriton, wife of Capt. Hen. M. of the Exeter Eaſt Indiaman.

John Morgan, eſq. late of the Inner Temple, barriſter at law.

The wife of Mr. Spillman, of Barton-ſtreet, co. Glouceſter. Her death was occaſioned by a fall from a horſe a few days before, when ſhe was dragged a conſiderable way, and received ſo much injury as to render uſeleſs every effort for her recovery.

Aged 70, William Calbeck, eſq. king's counſel, chairman of the county of Louth, and many years treaſurer of the Society of King's inns; admitted to the bar at Michaelmas term 1755. He was one of the moſt eminent gentlemen at the Iriſh bar; and diſtinguiſhed himſelf, during the American war, by his ardent attachment to the volunteer cauſe, and commanded an excellent corps of artillery for ſeveral years.

31. Lieut.-col. Browne, of the Royal Montgomery militia. He had mounted his charger in the morning to join the regiment on the lawn before the Government-houſe at Plymouth, and, in going from Cowley's hotel, the bridle entangled; in ſtooping forward to rectify it, it is imagined one of his ſpurs touched the animal, which immediately ſet off, full-ſpeed, down George-ſtreet, the girth broke, and the Colonel's hat fell off; and, at the end of Pembroke-ſtreet, he was thrown with ſuch violence againſt the flag-ſtones of the flat pavement, pitching upon his head, as to occaſion almoſt inſtant death, for, upon the paſſengers running up, he exclaimed, with his hand to his head, "My God! My God!" and expired inſtantly. He was a gentleman of very amiable manners, much beloved, and had been married only two months.

Henry Hunter, eſq. of Kilburne, Derby.

Sept. 1. In Soho ſquare, Mr. Dennet, ſurgeon of the Royal Weſtminſter Volunteers, a gentleman eminent in his practice, and at once amiable and highly reſpected in his private character. By his corps he was univerſally beloved while living, and as ſincerely lamented in death. He had particularly requeſted to be interred with military honours; and his requeſt was fully complied with on the 17th in St. Anne's church, which (though at the time repairing, and in an extremely dirty ſtate) was much crowded, as were the ſtreets through which the proceſſion paſſed.

Mr. Richard Price, auctioneer and undertaker, oppoſite the Magdalen hoſpital, Blackfriers road. He had for ſome time laboured under a deſpondency of mind, in conſequence of a paralytic ſtroke with which he was afflicted ſome months ago. The maid-ſervant, who went up to call him, found him quite dead, hanging on a ſmall hook barely ſufficient to ſupport him.

At Tothill, near Plymouth, the ſeat of John Culme, eſq. his father, the Rev. T. Culme, rector of North Lowe, and perpetual curate of Plympton St. Maurice, Devon. He ſuſtained with a Chriſtian fortitude a lingering and painful illneſs, excruciating to a dreadful degree, occaſioned, originally, by a kick from a ſpirited young horſe, which broke his leg. His loſs will be ſeverely felt by his family and friends.

Mr. Binley, a reſpectable farmer and grazier, of Gumley, co. Leiceſter.

Aged 90, the Rev. Joſeph Willſon, of Kibworth-Beauchamp, co. Leiceſter, maſter of the free grammar-ſchool there, and vicar of Arneſby, in that county.

At Over, co. Glouceſter, Philip Protheroe, eſq. merchant, of Briſtol.

Richard Langdon, M. B. ſeveral years organiſt of Exeter cathedral.

Mr. Cowdry, cooper, of Bath. While on a journey with a party of friends, ſtopping at an inn to breakfaſt, he had ſcarcely quitted his horſe when he complained of a pain in his ſide, and inſtantly expired.

At Calcethorpe, co. Lincoln, aged 67, Mr. Cotchifer, farmer.

At her lodgings near Jeſus-lane, Cambridge, Mrs. Kenrick, mother of Jarvis K. eſq. fellow-commoner of Jeſus college.

Sept. 1. Miſs Phœbe Key, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Thomas K. ſurgeon, in the Borough, Southwark.

Mr. Hambly, maſter of the Coach and Horſes public-houſe in Caſtle-ſtreet, Leiceſter-fields. Uncommon exertion while learning the manual exerciſe brought on a fever, which occaſioned his death.

After a lingering illneſs, the wife of Mr. Hutchins, of Bowes farm, Middleſex.

At Lauriſton, in Scotland, the Rev. Robert Bell, D.D.

2. At Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, in her 60th year, Elizabeth, relict of John Elmer, eſq. late of St. Peterſburg, and ſiſter to the late George Bolton, eſq. of Blachpool, co. Northumberland.

At Williams's-field, near Edinburgh, whither ſhe had gone for the benefit of ſea air, Mrs. Chriſtina Lawrie, wife of Mr. Alexander

Alexander Wilſon, bookſeller, of Glaſgow, and daughter of the late Rev. George Lawrie, D. D. miniſter of Loudoun.

Aged 57, Mr. Richard Johnſon, formerly maſter of the Cheſterfield's head in Hull market-place.

At Briſtol hot wells, the wife of Lawrence Shaw, eſq. of Bombay, in the Eaſt Indies, and of Gloucesterſhire.

Aged 63, Mr. Peter Bayley, attorney at law, of Nantwich.

In Queen Anne-ſtreet Eaſt, the relict of Mr. Samuel Ford, ſurgeon.

Aged about 60, Mrs. Woodham, mother of Mrs. Aſtley, jun. She lived in the houſe in front of Weſtminſter-road, and was unfortunately burnt to death in the fire of her ſon-in-law's amphitheatre. She had retired to reſt more than an hour before to the ſecond floor front room. On the alarm of fire, the houſe being opened, Meſſ. Moore and Jones called her down; ſhe came naked to the ſtreet door, which was open, but ſaid ſhe would return for a gown. She went up ſtairs, but before ſhe could return down, the lower part was on fire. Meſſrs. Moore and Jones got a ladder, and placed it by the two-pair window. They ſaw her in the room; ſhe came to the window, but ſeemed to find difficulty to open it. She fell down on the floor, ſuffocated with ſmoke, the room being by this time filled thickly with it. Meſſrs. Moore and Jones opened the window, but the ſmoke ruſhed out ſo thickly on them, they could not enter, and it was ſoon followed by flames, and Mrs. Woodham periſhed. Some of the remains of her body were next day found, put into a baſket, and conveyed to a neighbouring houſe, that they might be properly laid in a coffin for interment. She was originally introduced to the notice of the publick, as a ſinger, by the celebrated Dr. Arne, to whom ſhe was a pupil above thirty years ſince. She appeared at Covent-garden theatre in the part of Euphroſyne, in "Comus," and was a competitor with the celebrated Miſs Brent, afterwards Mrs. Pinto. Her name was then Spencer, and ſhe was better known by the appellation of Buck Spencer, being uncommonly elegant in her dreſs and perſon. She afterwards ſung at Mary-la-Bonne gardens, where ſhe received additional inſtruction from the late Dr. Arnold; and from thence went to Ireland, where ſhe became deſervedly a great favourite, and continued on the Dublin ſtage many years. She married a gentleman named Smith, by whom ſhe had the preſent Mrs. Aſtley. After his deceaſe ſhe married a Mr. Woodham, from whom, on account of ſome diſagreement, ſhe was divorced. The latter part of her life ſhe reſided entirely with her daughter, to whom ſhe was much attached, and who is inconſolable for her loſs. The ſituation of Mr. and Mrs. Aſtley is deplorable. His mother died about a week ago; her mother was burned to death; his father (who has ſince luckily eſcaped) was, at the time, a priſoner in France, unjuſtly held there by the Corſican Monſter, at the moment his wife, to whom he had been married many years, was expiring; and now the whole of his property and his hopes are in one night gone.

3. At her houſe in Gloucester-place, the wife of Jacob Rider, eſq. of Bengal.

Mrs. Smith, of Little Chelſea, wife of Mr. R. Smith, late a wine-merchant in the Hay-market.

5. At Richmond, in an apoplectic fit, the Hon. Capt. Carpenter, formerly a reſident at Hull.

Of a dropſy, Mr. Edward Newcomb, of Bridge-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Aged 72, Mr. John Haworth, of Sunmergangs, near Hull.

At Largs, in his 26th year, the Rev. Jn. M'Queen, miniſter of the Aſſociate Congregation at North Berwick.

6. At Guildford, the Rev. James Hill, LL.B. rector of Puttenham, in the gift of the Crown, and vicar of Wonerſh, in that of Lord Grantley, both in Surrey. He was of Magdalen-hall; B. and D. C. L. 1779.

At Cheltenham, co. Gloucester, the lady of Sir John D'Oyle, bart.

At Grantham, co. Lincoln, aged 84, the widow Stanhope.

At Leaſingham, near Sleaford, the widow of the Rev. John Pugh, of Ranceby, and daughter of Admiral Drake.

Mr. W. Gueſt, of King-ſt. Covent-garden.

7. At Clapham, Wm. Davidſon, eſq.

At his houſe in Somers-town, St. Pancras, Wm. Blesmire, eſq. of Hampſtead, one of the magiſtrates of the Hatton-ſtreet Police-office, and clerk of the County-court; in both which offices he is ſucceeded by Mr. Leach. He was a gentleman of great worth of private character; and his fortune in life eminently evinced that integrity and ſteady perſeverance in the moſt uſeful ſocial virtues are the beſt ſupports which any man can have in his endeavours to advance himſelf in the world. He came to town, in early youth, from a diſtant county, without any advantages of fortune or recommendation; was received into the ſervice of an eminent attorney; and became, at length, the principal manager of that gentleman's affairs. He alſo, in the mean time, ſtudied law with great aſſiduity; was entered at one of the inns of Court; and, in due time, called to the bar. His maſter died; and Mr. B. made himſelf at length acceptable to his widow. He was appointed one of the magiſtrates of police; and the care with which he diſcharged the functions of that office is univerſally confeſſed to have been highly ſerviceable in the ſuppreſſion of crimes, and the preſervation of public order, in the metropolis.

At

At Bath, Lieut.-col. Macdonell, of the 74th foot, and M. P. for Yarmouth, in the Iſle of Wight.

8. At St. Alban's, of a paralytic ſtroke, Thomas Kinder, eſq. an eminent brewer, and alderman of that borough. Dying inteſtate, the management of his buſineſs devolves on his widow and ſon. His remains were interred in a ſpacious vault in the ante-choir of the abbey-church. In his room, Thomas Baſkerfield, eſq. of Redbourn, was elected alderman; and, on St. Matthew's day following, the 21ſt inſtant, mayor.

Mrs. Potts, of St. Sidwell, Exeter.

Killed on the ſpot, while ſhooting, by the accidental diſcharge of his gun, Mr. Henry Collins, of Ingateſtone, Eſſex.

9. In Cooper-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 64, Mr. Abraham Da Coſta.

Aged 77, Mr. Joſhua Sparkes, a reſpectable tin-plate-worker, of Exeter. He was in the cathedral the afternoon of the ſame day, in perfect health.

At Kingſbury Cliff, co. Warwick, Mrs. Willoughby, wife of Robert W. eſq. She fell a victim to her maternal affection in nurſing her only ſon of a ſcarlet fever. And, on the 15th, aged 5 years, Jane-Charlotte Willoughby, their only daughter.

10. Rev. Thomas Mogg, vicar of High-Littleton. He was of Oriel college, Oxford; M. A. 1787.

After a ſevere and lingering illneſs, Miſs Charlotte-Elizabeth Downing, third daughter of the Rev. Bladon D. rector of Quainton, in Buckinghamſhire.

Rev. C. Allcock, archdeacon of Chicheſter, and rector of Seddleſcomb, in the gift of the Crown.

11. In Weſt-ſtreet, Briſtol, aged 104, Mrs. Crawley, widow.

At Tettenhall-wood, co. Stafford, univerſally eſteemed for her benevolence, good ſenſe, and chearful manners, Mrs. Diana Hinckes, relict of the Rev. James Hinckes, M. A. formerly of Baliol college, Oxford. She was the daughter of Edmund Tichborne, eſq. of an antient and reſpectable family in the county of Kent, and a captain in his Majeſty's foot-guards. Her paternal uncle was loſt in the Victory, Admiral Balchen, on the Race of Alderney, in 1749. Her only brother (who had a commiſſion in the artillery, and was a youth of great promiſe and talents) was killed by a cannon-ball at Cape Breton, 1745.

Near Plymouth, aged 92, Mrs. Knox, widow of Mr. K. who kept the Pope's Head inn in that town.

After a few hours illneſs, in his 88th year, Mr. H. Pearce, wheelwright, of Frome, co. Somerſet.

At Uiverſtone, aged 66, John Robinſon, eſq. attorney at law.

At Petworth, Suſſex, after a long and ſevere illneſs, much eſteemed as a gentleman and friend, Mr. Charles Moritz Klauert.

After a few days illneſs, Mr. Watſon, of Fetter-lane, Fleet-ſtreet, coal-merchant.

At his manſion-houſe at Duncombe park, in Yorkſhire, Charles Slingſby Duncombe, eſq. His ſon, Charles D. eſq. ſucceeds to his very extenſive and valuable eſtates.

In North Frederick-ſtreet, Edinburgh, Archibald Burnett, eſq.

12. Aged 27, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Morley, a Diſſenting-miniſter, of Hull.—Alſo, aged 36, the wife of Capt. Holberry, of the Samuel Greenlandman.

13. At Cheltenham, aged about 30, of an inflammation in his bowels, Richard Solly, eſq. ſecond ſon of the late Iſaac S. He married the only daughter of Sir Peter Flood, who, by the death of her only brother, ſucceeded to an ample fortune, and by whom he has left three children.

At Brighthelmſtone, the infant ſon of Thomas Ramſden, eſq.

Aged 67, Mrs. Eſther Chardovoyne, of Chiſwick mall, Middleſex.

At his houſe in Ranelagh-ſtreet, Pimlico, aged 74, Mr. Robert Spike.

14. At Stanſted-Thiel, aged 67, Mr. Fearne, ſon of Mrs. Martha F. who died, at an advanced age, in 1802.

Aged 26, Mr. David Davenport, ſecond ſon of the Rev. — D. of Bardwell, Suffolk.

Mr. Thomas Court, coroner for the city of Oxford and Ainſty.

Suddenly, Dr. Wm. Murray, ſurgeon of his Majeſty's dock-yard at Woolwich.

Robert Charnock, eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare, merchant.

15. Of a decline, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. John W. bookſeller, Paternoſter-row, and ſiſter of Meſſieurs G. and J. Robinſon, booksellers.

The wife of Dr. Falconer, of the Circus at Bath.

At the Caſtle-houſe, Barnſtaple, Mrs. Incledon, relict of the late B. I. eſq. of Pillaton-houſe, Devon.

At Heavitree, near Exeter, Mrs. Hall.

The wife of Mr. Anthony Tremlett, of Exeter, merchant.

After a lingering illneſs, aged 29, Elizabeth daughter of the late Alderman Coſſeratt, of Exeter.

16. At Tenby, ſincerely and deſervedly lamented, the Rev. Thomas Wright Goddard, of Aſhton, and of Worceſter college, Oxford; M. A. 1799.

At Marſton-Magna, in conſequence of falling from a bean-mow on the 13th, W. Connock, who had been 40 years in the employment of his maſter and predeceſſor on the ſame eſtate.

—— Hanlon, keeper of the Tower in Dublin caſtle. He was ſhot in the active execution of his duty (ſee p. 876); and his death is a loſs to the publick, for he was a brave truſty man, and rendered much ſervice in the two late rebellions.

17. At Huntingdon, the Rev. Caſtel Sherard,

Sherard, of Sidney college, Cambridge; B. A. 1755; M. A. 1759.

Rev. Thomas Prefland, of Walford, vicar of Baschurch, co. Salop.

At Camberwell, in her 84th year, Mrs. Catherine Lawford, widow of the late Mr. Valentine L. of the South Sea house.

18. Aged 72, Miss Mary Sawle, of St. Peter's church-yard, Exeter.

19. In Leadenhall-street, Henry Steele, esq. partner with Bicknell Coney, esq. druggist and dry salter.

At his father's house in Tower-street, aged 24, Mr. Wm. Laing, merchant.

Aged 72, Mr. Robert Withy, of West-square, Surrey, stockbroker. He was many years a book and print-seller in Cornhill.

20. At the Rev. Mr. Wool's, the grammar-school at Midhurst, Sussex, in his 11th year, of an inflammation in his bowels, James, fourth son of R. C. Creswell, esq. of Doctors Commons.

At Margate, Nicholas Gay, esq. F.R.S.; a gentleman of mild, amiable, and affectionate disposition, and the most polished manners. He had, for very many years, laboured under the affliction of a truly unfortunate state of health; notwithstanding which, after he had attained his 50th year, he made, probably, the most extensive tour of any man of his time, having visited every town, and been introduced at every court, in Europe; a circumstance which Mr. Stockdale mentioned in a friendly dedication to him, prefixed to "Statistical Tables of Europe." He was a native of Ireland; and, in 1800, published some good-humoured Strictures on the Union, a measure for which he was a most zealous partizan. His loyalty was unbounded, and his liberality far exceeded his means, which, however, were far from narrow. He had a very high sense of honour; and never would be in debt, even for the most trifling amount, as he truly said that it tended to lower the character of a gentleman.

21. At Rotherhithe, aged 67, Lieut. Jn. Griffith, of the royal navy.

23. At his mother's house at Clapham, Surrey, Honorius Combauld, esq.

24. This morning, about 8 o'clock, Mr. Geo. Streetin, ward-beadle of St. Andrew, Holborn, was seized with a fit, sat down on the step of a door in West Harding-str. Fetter-lane, and suddenly expired.

25 Mrs. Pineger, wife of Mr. E. J. P. of Ludgate-hill.

28. At Turnham-green, in his 83d year, Ralph Griffiths, esq. LL. D. the original instituter of "The Monthly Review;" which, with unremitting perseverance, he conducted for 54 years, assisted only by his son in the latter period of his life. Dr. G. was a steady advocate of literature; a firm friend, a cordial lover of the enjoyments of domestic happiness, and a zealous and successful promoter of the charms of social intercourse.

BILL of MORTALITY, from August 23, to September 27, 1803.

Christened.			Buried.			Between					
Males 973	1862		Males 836	1679		2 and 5	190		50 and 60	142
Females 889			Females 843			5 and 10	65		60 and 70	106
						10 and 20	43		70 and 80	66
Whereof have died under two years old 623						20 and 30	108		80 and 90	21
Peck Loaf 3s.4d.; 3s.4d.; 3s.4d.; 3s.4d.; 3s.4d.						30 and 40	157		90 and 100	4
Salt, 14s. per bushel; 3d.½ per pound.						40 and 50	152		100	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, September 26:

Fine 50s. to 55s.—Seconds 45s. to 50s.—Fine Pollard 22s. to 24s.—Bran 10s. to 10s. 6d.

Return of Flour, Sept. 10 to Sept. 16, from the Cocket Office:

Total 12,921 Sacks. Average 54s. 9d. 0s. 0d.½ higher than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Average 40s. 4d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Sept. 21, 1803, is 44s. 3d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Bags	4l. 4s. to 5l. 2s.	Kent Pockets	5l. 0s. to 5l. 18s.
Sussex Ditto	4l. 0s. to 4l. 15s.	Sussex Ditto	5l. 0s. to 5l. 10s.
Essex Ditto	4l. 0s. to 4l. 15s.	Farnham Ditto	7l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Sept. 24:

St. James's—Hay	4l. 4s. od. to 5l. 10s. od.	Average	4l. 17s. od.
Straw	1l. 12s. od. to 1l. 16s. od.	Average	1l. 14s. od.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l. 0s. od. to 6l. 0s. 0s.	Average	5l. 0s. od.
Clover	6l. 0s. od. to 7l. 0s. od.	Average	6l. 10s. od.
Straw	1l. 16s. od. to 2l. 0s. od.	Average	1l. 18s. od.

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 26. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	Pork	4s. od. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. od. to 5s. od.	Lamb	3s. od. to 4s. 4d.
Veal	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Beasts 2200. Sheep and Lambs 18,000.	

COALS, Newcastle 52s. 6d. Delivered, 62s. 6d.—Sunderland 48s. od. Delivered 57s. od.

SOAP, Yellow, 84s. Mottled, 92s. Curd, 96s. CANDLES, 12s. od. Moulds 13s. od.

TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 7d. Clare Market 4s. 7d.½ Whitechapel 4s. 7d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1803.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 perCt Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4per Ct Consol	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	SouthS. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 perCt	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	Sunday																		
29	143½	54⅝	54⅛	70⅛	86⅛	90⅛	16⅛	3⅛	165	—	par	58¼	—	—	—	81⅛	54⅛	17 5 0	—
30	142½	54⅞	54⅜	70⅛	86¼	90¼	16¼	—	164	3d	par	—	—	—	—	81½	—	17 5 0	—
31	143½	—	54½	70¼	86¼	90¼	16⅛	3⅛	—	—	2 a 3d	—	—	—	6⅛	—	54	17 5 0	—
1	142½	—	54½	70⅛	87	90½	16⅛	3⅛	—	—	a a 3d	—	54⅞	—	6⅛	—	53⅞	—	—
2																			
3	—	—	54¾	70⅝	87	—	—	—	166	—	1 a 2d	—	—	—	6½	—	—	17 5 0	—
4	Sunday																		
5	—	—	54½	—	87⅛	—	—	—	165⅝	—	1 a 2d	—	—	—	6¼	—	54⅛	17 5 0	98
6	—	—	54⅝	—	87⅛	—	—	—	165½	2d	1d. par	—	—	—	7	—	53¾	17 5 0	98
7	—	—	54	—	87⅛	—	—	—	165⅛	2d	par	—	—	—	6¾	—	53½	17 6 0	98
8	—	—	53¾	—	86¾	—	—	—	164¾	2 a 3d.	par	—	—	—	7⅛	—	53⅞	17 6 0	98
9	—	—	54	—	87	—	—	—	165	—	par	—	—	53½	7⅛	—	53⅝	17 10 0	98
10	—	—	53⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	3d	par	—	—	—	7¼	—	—	17 10 0	98
11	Sunday																		
12	—	—	54⅛	—	87	—	—	—	—	2 a 3d.	par	—	—	—	7⅛	—	53½	17 15 0	98
13	—	—	54⅛	—	87⅛	—	—	—	164	—	1p.	—	—	53⅝	7¼	—	53⅞	17 15 0	98
14	—	—	53¾	—	87¼	—	—	—	164¾	2 a 3d	par 1d.	—	—	—	7⅛	—	53⅝	17 15 0	98
15	—	—	54	—	87¼	—	—	—	—	2 a 3d	par 1d.	—	—	—	7⅛	—	53⅝	17 15 0	98
16	—	—	53⅝	—	87¼	—	—	—	—	2 a 3d	par 1d.	—	—	—	8	—	53	18 0 0	98
17	—	—	53¾	—	87⅛	—	—	—	—	2 a 3d	par 1d.	—	—	—	8	—	53⅞	18 5 0	98
18	Sunday																		
19	—	—	53⅝	—	87⅛	—	—	—	—	a 3d	par 1d.	58¼	—	—	8	—	—	18 5 0	98
20	—	—	54	—	87⅛	—	—	—	—	3 d.	par 1d.	—	—	—	7¾	—	—	18 15 0	98
21	—	—	53⅞	—	87⅛	—	—	—	—	2 a 3d	par	—	—	—	7¼	—	53⅛	18 15 0	98
22	—	—	53¾	—	87⅛	—	—	—	—	2 a 3d	par 1d.	—	—	—	7¼	—	53⅝	19 5 0	98
23	—	—	53¾	—	87⅛	—	—	—	—	3 d.	par 1d.	—	—	—	7¼	—	53¾	19 5 0	98
24	—	—	53⅞	—	87¼	—	—	—	—	2 a 3d	par	—	—	—	7¼	—	53⅝	20 5 0	98
25	Sunday																		
26	—	—	53⅞	—	87⅝	—	—	—	—	2 a 3d	par	—	—	—	7¾	—	53⅞	10 5 0	98
27	—	—	53¾	—	87⅝	—	—	—	—	1 a 2d	par 1d.	—	—	—	8	—	53⅝	25 10 0	98

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